PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA,
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,333.—NEW SERIES.]
BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1908.
[PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M. 1908.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
15th Feb.	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. 1908.
NERA	5,538	Schmits	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmits	6th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKE.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fare.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	....	11th Feb.
TOTOMI MARU	..	M. Winckler	....	19th Feb.
YETOROFU MARU	..	K. Sato	18th Feb.	1st Mar.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	28th Feb.	11th Mar.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Yamawaki	10th Mar.	22nd Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	18th Mar.	1st April.
MOYORI MARU	..	Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	12th April.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	8th April	22nd April
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU	.	A. Mocker	29th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th May	24th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	23rd June	5th July.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	1st July	15th July.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	14th July	26th July
RIOJUN MARU	..	T. Irisawa	22nd July	5th Aug.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	4th Aug	16th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th Aug	26th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 17th Feb.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 13th Feb.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 14th Feb.	14 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 17th Feb., calling at Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th Feb., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR ADEN AND EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, sailing on or about 12th February calling at Aden, Mombassa, Zanzibar.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "MAZAGON" 4,997 tons, sailing on or about 15th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,
10th February, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
• † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	23rd Feb. 1908.
• † AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
• † VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
• † PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

• Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Merseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	24th Feb. 1908

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb. 08.
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne,R.N.R.	5124	29th " "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	26th " "
CASTALIA	——	6,300	11th April "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	19th " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May "
OLYMPIA	C.F.OsborneR.N.R.	5,124	27th " "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	25th " "
CASTALIA	....	6,300	15th July "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 615
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
• KAISER	2724	Von Holdt	14th Feb. 1908
‡ GOUVERNEUR	3336	Burnvister	24th "
• REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	6th March

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

• Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

‡ Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 24TH JANUARY, 1908.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. "Gazette Commercial" at Rs. 2 4 per thousand; if printed on flap Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 6	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00,000,

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE:
SECY. C. M. ROSS,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
42/48, *Church Gate Street*,
BOMBAY

AGENTS:
T. H. MOORE & Co,
HUMMUM STREET.

DR. BISWAS'S MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O. (Jessore).

BOMBAY RACES.

PRISMATIC OR TELESCOPIC BINOCULARS.

SPECIAL CASH PRICES DURING SEASON.

GOERZ-TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS

ONCE FOCUSSED, ALWAYS FOCUSSED, WORLD FAMOUS.

No. 20—Magnification 6×. A compact Glass for Racing and other Field Purposes.

Special Cash Price Rs. 100.

No. 30—Magnification 9×. Most Suitable for Racing, Shikar or Military Purposes.

Special Cash Price Rs. 114-8.

MARCKS AND CO.'S HIGH GRADE PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

The Cheapest ever offered to the public.

Special Cash Price Rs. 72.
London Retail Price £ 5-5.

Superior magnifying Power:—Weight under 13 ozs., London made in its entirety, Brilliant field of vision. Easy Manipulation. Extreme portability.

FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Constructed under the patronage of the eminent ASTRONOMER, FLAMMARION, F. R. A. S. A perfect Field Glass with Achromatic Lenses, as used by 21 of the British Regiments stationed in India.

Special Cash Price Rs. 30.

Binoculars complete in case with Shoulder Straps from the Sole Indian Agents.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY, 1908.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINE

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4 6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 8, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles ZEOZOUKA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAKOUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

THE DRINK OF THE AGE.

LIPTONS TEA.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 33, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, *Dhoties*, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, akh) Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Sud, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths, Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Sassoon Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta

The Great Eastern Remedy

for the Skin is Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF NEEM.

Full directions accompany each bottle.
Beware of Spurious Imitations.
Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

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From MRS. A. R. B., ALLAHABAD.—"Please send me by return post, six bottles more of your invaluable "Essence of Neem;' it is doing me more good than all the Doctors have done for me."

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From R. D., DHOLEPORE.—"I most humbly beg to inform your honour, please send me three bottles of "Essence of Chiretta" and two bottles of 'Sarsaparilla;' and now I am quite well by your medicine, 'Essence of Neem.'"

From S. D. A. RAI BAREILI.—"Please send me one bottle 'Essence of Neem' by V. P. Post. It has proved very efficacious."

From M. N. B. GOPALGUNGE.—"I must thank you heartily for so kindly sending the four bottles of 'Essence of Neem. I believe, by the blessing of our Heavenly Father, your medicine will fully cure my friends who have been already much benefitted by it."

From M. C. W. W., SHILLONG.—"Many thanks for the last bottle of your 'Essence of Neem' which has done much good."

From BABU B. N. S., SYLHET.—"Be good enough to send per V. P. P. a bottle of 'Essence of Neem.' I have derived much benefit by taking a phial of the same."

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street. BOMBAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

NOTICE.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS are reminded that FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE TO-DAY.

OWEN SYMONS,
HONORARY SECRETARY.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRATORS.

IN SUPERSESSION of previous notifications on the subject, it is now notified that the day and hour fixed for the receipt of Tenders for the ELECTRIC INSTALLATION in the HIGH COURT BUILDING, BOMBAY, are MONDAY, the 17th February, 1908, at 11 O'clock, A.M. precisely (Standard Time).

2. The Tendererers are requested to state what amount they could spend on this work before 31s March, 1908.

E. M. PROES, A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that CURSETJI DADABHOY BHAVNAGREE, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same, by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lein or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his Office on Khar Road, Bandra, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece of vacant land admeasuring 5901 square yards or thereabouts, being partly Survey No. 161, old sub Nos. 18, 7, 5, 13, and 17, and revision Survey sub Nos. 3, 8, 9 and 5, and partly Survey No. 236, and sub Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 8, and revision S. Sub Nos. 7, 8, 8. 8 and 9 situate at Palli Hill Road, at Bandra, in the District of Thana, and bounded on or towards the East by the Palli Hill Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Simon Gonsalves, and on or towards the North by the property partly of Simon Gonsalves, and partly of Gaspar Gonsalves, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Domingo D'Cruz and partly by the property of the said Gaspar Gonsalves which said piece of land here-in-before described was made up of eleven different pieces of land (latety rice fields) is according to the last revision survey, made up of 9 pieces of land, whereof four bear Survey No. 161, and the remaining five bear Survey No. 236, and severally measure and are severally Assessed as appearing in the Government Thoka Books relating to the said land and premises, all which said land is delineated on the plan annexed to the sale deed, dated 10th June, 1897, and is therein surrounded by a red coloured boundary line. Together with the vendor's moiety (the other moiety being the property of the said Simon Gonsalves and Brothers), of a certain draw well situate on the Northern boundary line of the said land, hereof granted with the right to put up a partition wall across the mouth of the said well and to draw water from the said well without any restraint as to the time, quantity or otherwise howsoever and together with all the trees, shrubs, plants, ways, waters, rights, easements and appurtenances thereon.—Dated this 10th day of February, 1908.

P. V. PATIL,
PURCHASER'S VAKIL.

NOTICE.

PERSONS willing to undertake the MANUFACTURE of COUNTRY LIQUOR at the CENTRAL DISTILLERY, PATIALA, are requested t communicate with—

T. H. S. BIDDULPH, Esq., C. I. E.,
ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL,
PATIALA STATE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY BY CONTRACT of INDIAN STEAM COAL, to Royal Indian Marine Vessels at Bombay and other Indian Ports, for one year during 1908-09, will be received at Bombay Dockyard, up to 2 P. M. of 17th February, 1908.

For Particulars see Notice No. 7996 in Bombay "Government Gazette" of 28th November, 1907, or apply to the DIRECTOR, Royal Indian Marine.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, in Apollo Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, 11th February 1908, at 3-30 P.M. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Director and Audited Statement of accounts of the Bank for the period ending 31st December, 1907.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To appoint two Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Banks will be CLOSED from the 12th to 27th February, 1908, both days inclusive.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOL.

A Course of Architectural Drawing will be commenced for Students who have taken 2nd year Draughtsman's Certificates and for Draughtsmen employed in Architects' and Engineers' Offices, on MONDAY the 17th of February, 1908. Lectures and instruction will be given by Mr. G. Wittet now in charge of office of the Consulting Architect to Government. Full Syllabus can be obtained at the Office of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

CECIL L. BURNS,
Principal.

Bombay, 8th February, 1908.

MORVI RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for SUPPLY of the following METRE-GAUGE RAILWAY MATERIAL for Carriage under frames complete 50 Steel Carriage under frames with central buffers, Jone's patent screw couplings, and side chains. 100 Pairs Wheels, and Axles complete, with Axle Boxes and Gun Metal bearings 200 Carriage Springs.

Plans, specifications, conditions of contract and further details can be obtained on prompt application to Undersigned. Tenders to be submitted by 15th March, 1908, and to be for delivery C. I. F. Bombay. Rate can be quoted per unit complete or for the total 50.

JOHN LAKER,
Ag. Manager,
Morvi Railway,
Morvi, Kathiawar.

Manager's Office, Morvi, 6th February 1908.

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THURSDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.—Social Gathering at the Town Hall,—9-30 p. m.

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OUR GREAT PROGRAMME.

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WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS
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When two Gold and a Silver Watch will be given away amongst the children. Every Child will receive a Chance.

Performance at 4 p.m. Sharp.
Doors open one hour earlier.
Children Half-Price to Matinees only to all parts.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY, 12TH.
FIRST AMATEUR RIDING CONTEST.

A handsome Trophy will be presented to the Competitor making the best attempt at standing on his feet on the pad three times round the ring aided by the Mechanic. Limited to six entries.

Booking at Circus for Boxes and first chairs between the hours of 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

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THE "EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH.

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GRAND PROGRAMME

The "Real BULL-FIGHT in Spain" will be shown for the first time in Bombay.

This latest "BULL-FIGHT" shows the phases of the ring, entrance of Quadrille, Picadors, Banderillos, etc.

Death of the "BULL", representing the last fight of the Season in Spain.

This film is the finest ever taken and of the greatest interest.

Also many other fantastic, dramatic and very comic subjects just received from Paris by this mail.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY,
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USUAL DAILY SESSIONS.

THE SECOND GRAND
FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.

FRESH STOCK!
LATELY RECEIVED!
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A lovely selection of Brand New Goods for GENT'S Ties, Collars, Straw-hats, Braces, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs and A beautiful display of CHILDREN'S Frocks.

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Our Prices defy Competition.
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BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS
STEEL BEAMS
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Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S.E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad Fo Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

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AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed property partly in Bake House Lane and partly in Rampart Road, Fort.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Manekji Wadia, Esq., C. I. E., Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Knight, and Messrs. Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas and Nanabhoy Burjorji, the surviving trustees of the properties of Dowager Lady Awabai Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, on Saturday, the 22nd February, 1908, at 5 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at partly in Bake House Lane, and partly in Rampart Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 866 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 34, New No. 4,875, Old Survey No. 1,392, and New Survey No. 9,498, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the said Bake House Lane, and partly by the property of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co., on or towards the west by the property of Dadabhoy Bomanji Jeejeebhoy, on or towards the north by the property of Nowrojee Maneckji Wacha, and on or towards the south by Rampart Row, which said premises are Assessed by Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 1173, and Street Nos. 23-25 and 27, and are now in the occupation of the Western India Motor Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, Kola and Co., Solicitors, for the trustees, at 79 Meadow-Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
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All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 512 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 172, New No. 16,834, Old Survey No. , and New Survey Nos. 2/9484, and 9485, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Ruthurfield Street, on or towards the west and north by the property of Sir Sassoon J. David, and on or towards the south by the said Forbes Street, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1196 (1), and Street Nos. 2-4-6, and are now in the occupation of the "Temple Bar Restaurant" and others as tenants.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, Kola and Co., Solicitors, for the Trustees at No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw, 3,948 tons, Captain J Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The Hansa Line steamer Wartenfels, 2,883 tons, Captain P. Schmidt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg &c. with a general cargo.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall, 2,138 tons, Captain J Meria, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons. Captain F Chappell, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, and passengers.

CHINA MAIL

The P. and O. Co's steamer Arcadia, 3,514 towns, Captain A. L. Valentine, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via intermediate ports with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Bhimenthal and infant, Mr Kanga, Mr Rawlinson, Mr and Miss MacDowell, Miss E Smith, Dr Rabte, Miss Pickersgill, Mr Waterfield, Mr and Mrs Wilson, Mr Choksey, Master Choksey, Mr Baldwin, Mrs Batchelor and infant, Mr Tallersall, Miss Smith, Revd Mrs Stevenson, Mr and Mrs Gelach, Miss Gard, Mr and Mrs Helmer, Mr Raby, Mr Cartwright, and 3 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx ....Comdr Lilchfield ....R Navy
H M S Lapwing ......Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith ....R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth......Capt A W Heneage ....R Navy
H M S Highflyer......Capt O S Hickley ....R Navy
H M S Proserpine ......Capt James...............................R Navy
R I M S Northbrook ....Comdr McArthur ....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Feb. 10.

Ballochmyle	7105	Curtis		W & A Graham & Co
Bucentaur	2283	Large		K Nixon & Co
Clan Shaw	3948	Clark		F Muir & Co
Firozi	2006	Watson		B & P S N Co
Harlyn	2284	Bird		Bombay Co
Ipswich	516	Pelling		Shah S N Co
Kirklee	2275	Watson		W & A Graham & Co
Kasara	504	Chappell		M M & Co
Lhasa	936	Rothwell	Karachi ...7-2	M M & Co
Malta	3900	Peters	N F	P & O S N Co
Maragon	3279	Hodgson	Repairing	M M & Co
Madura	1973	Elbon		M M and Co
Shah Nawaz	3583			Shah S N & Co
Shah Noor	2783	Harrison		Shah S N Co
Wiston Hall		Meria		K Nixon & Co
Xima	146			Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Feb. 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Arcadia	3511	Valentine	London	29-2	P & O Co
C&R Zamania	2780	McDiarmed	Rangoon	10-2	M M & Co
D&E Wartenfels	2882	Schmidt	K'chi	15-2	Glade & Co
G Naderi	1168	Gray	Mauritius	11-2	B & P S N Co
M Kaiser	1714	Holdt	Z'bar	14-2	A Strandes
K Takasaki Maru	4747	Mocker	Kobe	11 2	N Y Kaisha
M Shah Nasir	2155	Grant	N F		A Peerbhoy & Sons
N Bucrania	2545	Tilsby	Philadelphia	14-2	W & A G & Co
O Totomi Maru	2461	Vicker	Kobe	19-2	N Y Kaisha
P Towbridge	2380	Prescott	Hull	22-2	W & A G & Co
Q Sultan	1781	Ulrich	Z'bar	28-2	A Strandes
HWPD					
Kaveri	553	Wallji	B'nagar	11-2	Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	442	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	K'chi	11-2	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Clan Shaw Wartenfels	Clark Schmidt	Calcutta, Jan 31 Hamburg, Jan 12

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Lingas	Rickford	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Kasara, Chappell for Persian Gulf
" Wiston Hall, Meria for Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Mazagon for Rangoon &c
" Dumra for Persian Gulf &c
" Arcadia for London &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
4	Wildenfels	Antwerp
6	Dufferin	Singepore
7	Teesta	Straits
8	Ivydene	Calcutta

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Feb. 8th, 12-25 p. m.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left to-day for Rollangel.

The P and O Co's steamer Oceana, arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 8th instant.

The A Line Co.'s steamer Circassia, left Liverpool for Bombay, on the morning of the 8th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—42 bales wool, H Mitha and Co; 4 bales wool, M Ruttonsey; 300 bales hemp, Aldridge Salomon and Co; 2 bales silk kakoon, Killick Nixon and Co; 10 cwts leather pickers, P Bhimji; 53 cwts condements, M Poonjaji and Sons, 1,190 cwts oils cakes, Glade and Co; 300 cwts wheat, H Canji.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—31 bales skins and hides, R Moloobhai; 81 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 12 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 7 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 61 cases bristles, Nizamoodin and Co; 15 bales skins, P E Boyce and Co; 17 cwts fishmaws, J Mahmed; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 5 cwts condements, F Nowroji; 208 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 1 2 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales hemp, Bhimji; 17 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 99 bales hides and skins, A H Mahomed and Co.

FOR NEWYORK.

Oriental s—180 cwts condements, N Popnjaji and Sons

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—50 bales cotton, S Framji and Co.

FOR MALAYA

Massilia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—2 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Towbridge s—8,281 cwts myrabollams and 3,403 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji: 4,500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 5,728 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chybassa s—335 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co 305 bales hemp, P Rhimji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barenfels s—1 bale cotton, and 130 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons, 344 cwts myrabollam, E Oomersey; 110 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—300 bales cotton, Balli Bros; 1,575 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 500 cwts myraboliams, G Madhowji and Co; 6 tons old iron E B Pareklу; 100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 300 bales cotton, S Framji and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

D Balduino s—100 cwts olibanum, Moolji Takersey.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—54 bales twist, Khan and Khan; 25 cwts olibanum, P Jaithabhoy; 504 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co; 2,970 cwts gengelly seed J Fachiri; 200 cwts olibanum, A H Mawji and Co'

FOR HONGKONG.

Totomi Maru s—525 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Harmora s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales cotton, S J David and Co.
pri s—75 cwts sharkfins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 520 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

rmora s—32 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 75 bales, T Cloth E D Sassoon and Co: 500 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru s—3,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 300 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, D B Petit and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, S J David and Co; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Totomi Maru s—500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

otomi Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Totomi Maru s—200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

*LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.] [BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 10.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	42,000	bales
" Sold on Speculation	1,000	"
" Sold for Exportation	2,000	"
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	100,000	"
" Actual Exports	10,000	"
" Week's Imports	199,000	"
" Stock	(?) 62,000	"
Surat's Week's Sales	1,780	"
" Sold on Speculation	...	
" Sold for Exportation	...	
" Amount forwarded to Consumers	1,400	"
" Actual Exports	300	"
" Week's Imports	...	
" Stocks	15,000	"
Afloat Americans	830,000	"
" Indian	7,000	"

* Delayed through mutilation.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
2 Boxes Sovs & half Sovs	1,35,000	Port Said.	Oriental...	Hongkong Bank
4 Bars Silver ..	7,371	London ...	Oriental...	Bank of Bombay
2 Boxes Sovs half Sovs and Rupees ..	42,374	Jeddah ..	Shah Noor	H A H Hasam

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING. | 10TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 26 lacs down. For short money up to two months there are borrowers at 6 per cent.

Exchange :—

The Market opened steady at 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 15-16d. on demand, the Credit rate being general at 1s. 4 5-32d. 3 months' sight. Bills are still very scarce but, notwithstanding, the tone has been firm and telegraphic transfers for February have been avilable at 1s. 3 15-16d. There are few buyers and with bills offering more freely a moderate advance might be expected. Far Eastern rates are also firmer following the advance in silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 29/32d. to ½d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do. 6 months sight ...	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	169
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	138 1/4
Hongkong—20 days' sight ..	141 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ..	150 3/4
Shanghai—20 days' sight ...	189

Government Paper.

The Market opened to-day at 96 3-16 ready and 96 7-16 for the settlement, but when it was announced that the Bank of Bombay cash balance was down Rs. 26 lacks, quotations became easier and business for the settlement was transacted at 96 3-8 and later on at 96 5-16, at which we close with buyers. Calcutta market remains strong at 96 5-16 ready and 96 9-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·2
1st Settlement	" 96·5

Bullion :—

The Market for Bar silver in London on Saturday closed 1-4 up for ready at 26 1-8 and 5-16; up for two months forward at 26 5-16; New York was 5-8 up at 56 1-2. Locally the market is also firmer ready bars being in demand at 66 9-16 ex-duty. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	10	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	9	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	69	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	68	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	68	1	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Visible Supply and into-sight figures as received yesterday compare as under with the two previous years :—

	Visible Supply.	Into Sight.
Feb. 8th 1908...	4,340,000 bales	8,520,000 bales
" 7th 1907...	4,910,000 "	10,220,000 "
" 6th 1906...	4,380,000 "	8,150,000 "

In our local market we have again little change to report. Rates are a trifle higher for one or two descriptions, particularly Broach, which, owing to the high prices ruling up-country and some demand for export, continues very steady. Otherwise there is little enquiry for forward. Closing quotations are as under.

At Colaba the off-take in ready Cotton was again small.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	279/80	March
Good M. G. Broach	271 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	229	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	221	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	218	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	218	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	205	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	201	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	205	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	198	"
Fine M. G Bengals ...	189 1/2	"
Good Westerns ...	240	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	255	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales.
Total Imports	5,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
5·92	5·91	5·89	5·86	5·83
+04	+04	+04	+04	+03
J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	
5·78	5·67	5·54	5·45	
+04	+03	+03	+03	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing, but prices keep steady. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 2 0 B. T.
Apl.-May ... ... " 8 10 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is firm with a fair enquiry. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore, April-May ... Rs. 9 12 0 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat " ... Rs. 10 6 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

There is very little doing in this market, and prices are easier as under :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ... Rs. 58 8 0
Muggy ... ... " 56 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... ... " 62 0 0

Poppyseed :—

There is some demand, and business has been done at—

April-May Rs. 11 6 0 R. T.

Castorseed :—

Ready Rs. 34 4 0 Apl.-May. Rs. 35 4 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 5 0
Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts—

Rs. 45 0 0
Tone—Firm.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May... Rs. 6 0 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,342½
India	61½
Indian Specie Bank	52
Mills :—	
David	405
Maneckji Petit	3327 1/2 March
Western India Mills	582½
Hindoostan	580
Presses :—	
Volkart's United... ...	1,025
Miscellaneous :—	
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference	265
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,045
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	42
Treacher and Co	620
Railways :—	
Ahmedbad-Prantej	570
Amritsar-Patti... ...	111
Tapti-Valley	428 3/4

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	5,682	bales
Wheat	50,139	cwts.
Linseed	65	"
Rapeseed	nil	"
Gingellyseed	6,509	"
Poppyseed	32	
Groundnuts	627	"
Castorseed	4,944	"
Rice	112,813	"
Myrabollams	8,575	"
Cottonseed	23,896	"
Mowraseed	198	"
Gram	1,194	"
Joowar	1,466	"
Maize	nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 8th Feb. 1908, as compared with the statement of 1st Feb. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 1. Rs.	Feb. 8. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	97,00,000	97,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	42,34,580	38,55,917
Public Deposits at Branches	46,99,429	42,55,146
Other Deposits	8,00,56,977	782,54,722
Post Bills	12,008	15,510
Sundries	18,34,399	18,21,311
Rs..	11,05,37,393	10,79,02,636
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,38,40,825	119,37,069
Other authorised Securities	16,43,424	16,01,155
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,23,37,483	239,93,116
Loans do. do. do.	2,18,19,570	231,28,549
Bills discounted and purchased	2,34,62,815	232,20,827
Dead Stock	3,30,958	3,30,997
Stamps	5,479	5,397
Bullion	6,04,814	7,01,418
Balances with other Banks	15,18,972	6,28,915
Sundries	1,98,662	1,59,454
Cash	2,47,74,391	221,34,739
	11,05,37,393	10,79,02,636

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, FEBRUARY 8.

THE NIZAM.

THE sudden indisposition of His Highness a few days ago created great anxiety. The noblemen and others who have the privilege of éntree visited the Palace one after another; and the Minister, who was on his tour at Aurangabad, returned a few days earlier than was announced in the original programme. The *mizaz-pursi* ceremony over, *nuzzars* were presented for the Imam Jaman and other charities. His Highness is now progressing very favourably, and is under the treatment of the Hakim Nabina Saheb.

THE MINT CASE.

The almost all-absorbing topic of the day is the "Mint Case." The Commission of Inquiry began its work on Tuesday, the 28th January last, and has so far held daily sittings, holidays included, except Sundays; but nothing is known yet, as the proceedings are held *in camera*. It may, however, be mentioned that the present procedure is not in the nature of a judicial inquiry, but is only a preliminary investigation for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or otherwise of the allegations made against the working of the Mint during these last few years. The inquiry is expected to terminate within a week and the result is awaited with the greatest interest. Whatever the termination of this *cause celebre*, the proceedings are likely to form specially interesting reading and to point at least a moral if they do not adorn a tale.

CIVIL SERVICE CLASS.

Mr. G. Casson Walker, Assistant Minister, Finance, is the originator of another important measure, namely, the introduction and establishment of a Civil Service class for the recruitment of young men for the superior positions in His Highness' Government. The general rules relating to the scheme have been put forth, and will shortly be discussed by a Committee to be appointed by His Highness. The object of this very desirable step is to reserve a certain portion, at least, of the higher appointments in the public service, carrying salaries of Rs. 250 a month and upwards, to those who come out successful in the final examinations. Although the details are yet to be decided by the Committee, there can be no two opinions as to the importance and, perhaps, the absolute necessity for such an institution here. The old Civil Service class of the State is known to have done very useful work within the short time of its existence in spite of its defects; and those of the officials who were trained according to that system are not only able to hold their own comparatively with those holding similar positions in other provinces, but possess an equally high intellecual and moral status, which are such essential qualifications for superior office. As the present scheme is intended to be an improvement upon the old one, shorn of all its defects, much may be expected of it.

THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Since the announcement of the extension of Mr. Casson Walker's Service here as Assistant Minister, Finance, for a period of another three years, other changes in the personnel of the Financial Department have been in contemplation.* Mr. Hyderi, it is said, is to be appointed Financial Secretary (which position has been kept vacant since the promotion of Mr. Walker), Mr. Nandlal Sil becomes Accountant-General, and Mr. Habibudeen, Senior Assistant Financial Secretary in place of the latter. As, however, the promotion of Mr. Hyderi requires the sanction of the Government of India, a requisition has been made to that effect and the consummation of the arrangements is awaiting the confirmation of Mr. Hyderi's promotion.

EXHIBITION OF ORIENTAL PAINTINGS.

The Judging Committee composed of the following Members:—H. E. Lord Kitchener, Mr. Justice Rampini, Mr. N. Blount, Mr. Abanindro Nath Tagore, Mr. Justice Woodroffe and Messrs. E. Thornton, Gogonendro Nath Tagore, Dudley Myers, A. and J. Chaudhuri, C. F. Larmour and J. P. Ganguly have made their awards. No awards have been given in respect of any exhibits, ancient or modern, loaned by Members. The pictures of Messrs. Abanindro Nath Tagore and J. P. Ganguly are necessarily "hors concours" and those of Miss Jessie King do not form part of the Exhibition proper which is confined for the purpose of the awards to Oriental Paintings. The Society of Oriental Art set certain subjects for competition from Indian History and the Indian and Persian Classics. Two of the competitors, Messrs. Nundo Lall Bose and Surendro Nath Gangooly have been awarded Scholarships of Rs. 15 per mensem tenable for three years, and a third Mr. Ishri Pershad, has received a Travelling Purse of Rs. 300. These three artists have also been awarded Certificates of Merit for pictures not within the scope of the competition. Similar Certificates have also been awarded for Water-colours to the Japanese artists Yokoyama Taikan, Yoshio Katsuta, Olake Chihuha, Kimura Buzan and Hosheda Shunso. Certificates of Merit have also been awarded to Ulfat Hossain Khan for painting on Ivory and Mr. G. N. Mookerjee for Process-work. Money Prizes (Rs. 100 and Rs. 50) for Drawings have been given to S. C. Mondal and A. C. Chowdbury and for paintings to Messrs. Pestonjee Bomanjee, Rameswar Pershad, Davaris, V. V. Sathe, K. Kesavayya and Preonath Singha. As regards certain exhibits not part of the Exhibition proper but used in the decoration of the exhibition rooms, the Committee have awarded Certificates of Merit for Wood-carving to T. A. Acharya, for Stone-carving to Chintamon of Puri and for Claymodelling to Hiralall Sing.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HARTLEY—February 8, at Wykeholm, Shifnal, Shropshire, the wife of L Wynne Hartley, of a daughter. (By cable.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HEBBLETHWAITE—February 10, at 17 Marine Lines, the wife of H. P. Hebblethwaite, of a son.

DEATH.

SETHNA—February 10, at Bandra, Temulji Pestonji Sethna, late Chief Cashier, Hongkong Bank. Funeral 8 p. m. S. T., this (Tuesday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PATTON—February 6, at Richmond Town, Bangalore, to Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Patton, a daughter.

DEATH.

DIGNUM—February 6, at Vellore, the Rev. A. A. Dignum, S. P. G.

H. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

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A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED: SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 6-2m., 8-42a. Low water, 0-52m., 0-59a.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Bombay Polo Tournament.
Bombay Hunt, Irla.
Indian Specie Bank, Apollo Street, 3-30 p. m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, University Library, 5-45 p.m.
Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Annual Meeting, 9-15 p.m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p. m., 8-30 p. m., and 10 p. m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 17th, Full Moon, 2h. 35-4m, p. m.; Feb. 25th, Last Quarter, 8h. 54·3m. a. m.; Feb. 15th, in Apogee, 8h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, February 12.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Races, first day. Bombay Polo Tournament. Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p.m. Masonic Ball, Town Hall. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 7-32m., 9-46a. Low water, 2-38m., 2-6a.

Thursday February 13.—Bombay Polo Tournament. Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. R. G. A. Sports, Colaba, 4 p. m. "Stree Bodhe" Jubilee Evening Entertainment at the Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. The Mohurrum Festival, immersion of Taboots. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 8-59m., 10-30a. Low water, 3-47m., 3-58a.

Friday February, 14.—Bombay Polo Tournament. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 9-51m., 11-4a. Low water, 4-28m., 3-42a.

Saturday, February 15.—Bombay Races, second day. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Polo Tournament. Sun rises, 7h. 8m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 10-33m., 11-32a. Low water, 5-2m., 4-21a.

Sunday, February 16.—Septuagesima Sunday. Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill. Sun rises, 7h. 7m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 11-9m., 11-57a. Low water, 5-32m., 4-57a.

Monday, February 17.—Bombay Races, third day. Bombay Polo Tournament. New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, 42—48 Church Gate Street, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 7m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 11-42m. Low water, 5-59m., 5-31a.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of January was 1,734. Daily average 55-9, Total of new admissions 691, Parsis 353, Hindus 274, Other Castes 64. Number of childern vaccinated 152.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER:—During January the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,033 and the number of new admissions was 698 classified as below:—Hindoos. (new, 556) total 1,672, Mossalman. (new, 120 total 342,) Other castes. (new, 18) total 19. The average daily attendance was 66.

EPIDEMIC AMONGST PILGRIMS.—The S. S. "Rehmani," a pilgrim ship arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Jeddah with 768 pilgrims on board. There were discovered 7 cases of small-pox and 5 cases of fever among the passengers. Those suffering from small-pox were taken to the Arthur Road Hospital while the five men suffering from fever were removed to the G. T. Hospital.

WARNED AND DISCHARGED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Taylor charged one Charles David, with causing hurt to one Lakhia (8), a Hindu boy. Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the accused. It appeared that the accused, who is employed in a firm of photographers in Kalbadevi Road, was shooting pigeons with an air gun in the backyard of the firm's establishment, when Lakhia was accidentally hurt on the forehead. As the parties came to a settlement the accused was discharged with a warning.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Yacht Club, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

Fanfare March	Light Cavalry	Lehuhardt
Overture	Fest	Leutner
Selection	Haddon Hall	Sullivan
Valse Espagnol	La Morena	Fetras
Grand Selection	Our Army and Navy	Jacobi
Descriptive Piece	By the Swanee River	Myddleton

TO RECEIVE TEN STRIPES.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Taylor charged Chotalal (15), a Bunia, with the theft of a currency-note for Rs. 100 and Rs. 3 in cash belonging to one Chaganlal Tulsidas. The evidence showed that last Friday the accused paid a visit to the complainant, who was related to him, and shortly afterwards complainant missed the money from the pocket of a coat which was hanging on a peg in his room. The accused repeated his visit on the following day, when he was arrested on suspicion. The accused gave up the note. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to receive ten stripes.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Setalvad, Inspector Sullivan charged Tarachand Kanji, an old offender, with the theft of a silver watch and gold chain of the value of Rs. 65, the property of one Gulabdas Nanabhoy, a goldsmith. The evidence showed that the complainant was walking along Jagjiwan Kika Street on Sunday, when the accused removed the watch and chain from his coat pocket. The complainant, who felt a jerk, turned round and seized the accused. The accused, who had five previous convictions against him was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment with two months' solitary confinement. He was further ordered to receive fifteen stripes and to report his place of residence to the police for three years after his release from jail.

BRAVERY REWARDED.—At the Head Police Office, Bombay, yesterday Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, performed the interesting ceremony of presenting a testimonial on vellum awarded by the Royal Humane Society, to Mr. William Ryan, who on the 22nd May 1907, saved a Hindu woman from being drowned in the Gowalia Tank. Mr. Gell in making the presentation said that Mr. Ryan fully deserved the honour as he had done a very daring act in jumping into the tank on seeing the woman struggling in water. He had saved her almost at the risk of his life. Mr. Ryan in accepting the testimonial said he had done nothing but his duty in what he had done. He thanked Mr. Gell and through him the Government for recommending him to the Royal Humane Society.

THE ALL-INDIA HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting was held as usual on the 9th February, 1908. 15 members were present. Mr. Samuel Samson was voted to the chair. The proceedings of the last monthly meeting were read and confirmed. The following scientific papers were read and discussed:—1. Hæmatoma of the scalp. 2. The experience of school-life and practice of midwifery and surgery; by Mr. Dolatrai Dayabhai Chhatrapati of Kaira. The following officials were elected by majority of votes for the Bombay Branch for the current year:—Mr. Abdul Razzac, President; Mr. A. S. Malwe, Vice-President; Mr. N. R. Karandikar, Secretary; Mr. B. B. Pense, Joint Secretary. Members of the Committee. Mr. M. B. Uranker, Mr. M. S. Kamali, Mr. S. S. Dikshit, Mr. J. M. Pandya, Mr. R. H. Golwelker, Mr. M. Amirkhan, Mr. Jethbhai B. Patell.

FORGETFUL CASHIER.—Mr. M. G. Singranee, a merchant, has reported to the police that on the 3rd instant nine bunches of pearls were taken out of the safe in the "pehdhi" on the third floor of his house in Kalbadevi road, by his cashier Gulabrai Radha Kissan and handed over to Gunshamdas, the munim to be valued by Guggorekisore, a broker, who after examining them took three of the bunches on approval. What became of the other six bunches no one seems to recollect. The Munim being questioned says that he thinks he gave them back to the cashier. The latter does not deny this, but says he does not recollect anything. As to what he did with them he says it seems to be out of his recollection altogether. The bunches consisted of 69 strings of pearls of different sizes. On Saturday evening the loss was noticed and it was then discovered that fifty-six and a half tolas of gold was also missing from the safe The aggregate loss is Rs. 21,200.

WILSONIAN LECTURES.

The first of a series of six Wilson's Philological Lectures, three of which were fixed to be delivered this month, and three more on approximately corresponding dates in the next month, came off yesterday evening. When Professor H. G. D. Turnbull of the Deccan College, Poona, inaugurated the series in question by delivering his preliminary discourse on "Early Latin, and the influence of Greek in its development." Some learned Fathers of the Society of Jesus and some graduates attended to hear the erudite lecture, which was delivered in the hall of the building in which the office of the Registrar of the Bombay University is located. The learned lecturer confuted the idea that Greek was the parent of Latin: he said she was rather her sister; or better still, her cousin. In support of what he had advanced, he compared words from the Aryan group of languages, from which the Indo-European division derived its source, and to which source Latin and the Greek belonged. Demonstrating the similarity of the words "bear" and "deus" in the English, Greek, Latin, Sanscrit and Lithuanian from the comparative philological point of view, he impressed upon his audience the importance of engaging in ethnological researches, untrammelled by theories as to the age of the primitive Aryan peoples, which was put by one authority at ten thousand years before Christ. In taking a rapid survey of groups of languages, the lecturer incidentally remarked, that the words "Aryan" and "Iran" were the same.

BURGLARY AT GOREGUAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you kindly give these few lines room in your valuable paper so that the authorities may have favour of consideration.

Yesterday I went to Goreguam, next Railway Station to Andheri (B. B. Railway line), and I met a Mr. Narayen who said that on Tuesday last in the dead of the night some 'budmashes" entered his building and assaulted him, his brother-in-law, a young man, and two ladies. They severly assaulted and robbed the young lady who had gold ornaments on her at the time. The "budmashes" entered the house with torch light, they had taken precautions to fasten from outside the mali's hut and some houses about the building in question so that no assistance would be avilable. Some persons on hearing the loud cry were trying to come out but they found stones pelting. Is this robbery, burglary or dacoity?

The people from Bombay are being advised to go to the North of Bombay; of course this will take some time, but time is approaching to leave Bombay in a very few days to shift somewhere in Salsette, Thana District, and this occurrence gives one serious feature of fright.

I take liberty to suggest that every Khot and Inamdar should be asked to provide adequate number of Police with a Head Constable for the protection of their village and their ryots, perhaps this may take some time but in the meantime our Government officials will give their most urgent and kind consideration. The Railway officials should also kindly give instructions to the station officials that in cases free urgent telegrams may be sent to the nearest Police station.

I understand two persons have been arrested and in custody of the Bandra Police, one of them is said to be out of Jail only in last month.—Yours, etc.,

A. MOFUSSIL.

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STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

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Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th Feb. 1908.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	LATEST DATES.			TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey		nil	nil	nil	nil
Teheran	10	1	10 p m	1	40
Suez...........	10	2	10 p m	0	50

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Land Line system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-1-08).

Telegraph line to Ahvaz (Pereira) interrupted until further notice telegrams for this place should bear the words "Post Bushire" and be charged accordingly (29-1-08).

Turkish route Interrupted beyond Bassora (10-2-08).

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PARSI PUNCHAYET IMPUGNED.

In the Bombay High Court yesterday the special Bench of two Judges, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, resumed the hearing of the suit filed by Sir Dinshah M. Petit and others against Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy and the other trustees of the Bombay Parsi Panchayet Funds, regarding the admission of proselytes to the religion of the Zarathustra to the benefits of the religious institutions under the control of the Panchayet; the defective constitution of the Panchayet; the irregular and therefore invalid system of electing trustees to the vacancies; and other cognate matters. Mr. Lowndes further set forth the case as counsel for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Lowndes stated that some of the Towers of Silence had documents others had not. For the latter class, they must go to usage and to the general tenets. As to the others, some documentary evidence, which was not original, existed: the records were, or at all events they ought to be, in the possession of the Trustees: the evidence was informal, for the Trustees said, they had only copies. The records were in the book, on the cover of which it was written, "These are copies: the originals are in the keeping of Wadiaji." Apparently, this was Mr. Naoroji Wadia as his learned friend Mr. Inverarity for the defendants had informed the Court: Mr. Wadiaji was one of the Panchayets appointed in 1823. As to these records, defendants pleaded the Statute of Fraud. The first and the oldest Tower of Silence was known as the Modi's: its year, 1670. Next was the Shett's of 1756: no documents of these. The third was the Anjuman's, bearing the tablet, "built by the whole Zarthoshti community of Behedins (Laymen) and Mobeds (Priests)". The other was, Mr. Framji Cowasji Banaji's, who was one of the Panchayets of 1823, the time when the fund was only about twenty thousand. It was built on the land given in gift by a pious lady Bachubai in 1831: it was built, "for the people of the Zarthoshti community." Those were important words. And the defendants said, that the documents relating to these "Dokhmas" or Towers of Silence, (which were places where the Parsi dead were conveyed to their rest, exposed to the Sun), were barred by Section 7 of the Statute of Frauds. Plaintiffs' first contention was, that the Statute never applied to Bombay: the learned counsel cited a number of authorities in support, including 6 Bombay 363; Burke's Reports; 4 and 5 Weekly Reporter; Morley's Digest; 1 and 9 Moore's Indian Appeals, 282 and 392, respectively; 3 Bombay H. C. R., 49; Tudor; Leake on Contracts; Attorney-General vs. Draper, 6 Beavan, 362.

Mr. Justice Davar said, the question appeared to be about the rights of the dead, who had been converts, to be taken to the Dokhmas: the plaintiffs said, the converts had such a right.

Mr. Strangman, counsel for the defendants, said that his clients' position was that they held these "Dokhmas" under the trust of 1884: should the plaintiffs want to prove a different trust, they were welcome to do so.

Mr. Justice Davar wanted to know whether that was to be taken as an attempt to shut out the original terms?

Mr. Strangman submitted that everything, which the plaintiffs averred was not evidence by law, had been shut out.

Mr. Justice Davar said that this would mean to be a hitch in the way of proving the original grant. Although he was anxious not to enter into a premature discussion, he would point out the prosition taken up by the plaintiffs, was that the converts laid claim to their right of being taken to one, two and three "Dokhmas," without minding which particular one of the three they were taken to. Defendants' position was to debar them from all five.

Resuming, Mr. Lowndes pointed out that Sections 7 to 11 of the Statute of Fraud had been repealed by the Indian Trusts Act of 1882: the information would be found in the first volume of the series issued by the Government of India of the Statutes and Regulations in force.

Definitions, of who were to be treated as "Zarthoshtis," were read by counsel from the documents of the first Sir. Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, and from other sources, and commented on by counsel.

The hearing was adjourned.

QUESTION OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight disposed of a suit instituted by the guardian of a minor, Ramachandrarao Vasudeo, original opponent and appellant, against the original applicant and respondent, Krishnarao Vasudeorao. Mr. Setlur with Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for the appellant and Mr. Chaubal represented the respondent. The applicant alleged that the Collector of Satara was appointed guardian of the property while he and his step-brother were minors, that he had now attained majority and was therefore entitled to manage his property. The opponent objected on the ground that there was no good feeling between him and the applicant. They live separate and the applicant cannot claim possession of the whole property. The property has been in the possession of the Collector and the case, he submitted, should not be proceeded with unless a notice was issued to the Collector. The original suit was decided by the District Judge of Satara, who ordered that the whole of the estate should be handed over to the applicant. Against this decision an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and their Lordships observed:—"We are asked to reverse the order of the District Judge in appeal upon the ground that he ought not to have removed the guardian under the Guardians and Wards Act. In "Bindaji *vs* Mathurabai" (I. L. R. 30 Bombay 155) this Court expressed an opinion in these terms: 'The reason of the rule that when a joint family originally comprises an adult, a guardian of the property cannot be appointed, involves the Conciliation that as soon as there is an adult co-parcener, any guardianship of the property previously constituted either ceases or is liable to cease, for then there is no longer any property in respect of which there can be a guardian.'" Their Lordships remarked that this was a mere dictum which was not, strictly speaking, necessary for the purpose of the decision in that case. But it was an opinion which appears to have been expressed after a careful consideration of the law upon the point, and their Lordships said: "We ought to accept it as laying down the law in such cases. Where a Joint Hindu family consists of co-parceners, who are all minors, the co-parceners forming one class, one entity, the Court has jurisdiction to appoint a guardian of property for that class, as a whole. But where subsequently one of that class arrives at the age of majority, then the ruling of the Full Bench in 'Virupakshappa *versus* Nilgangawa' (I. L. R. 19 Rombay) must apply and the guardianship of the person so appointed by the Court must cease." Their Lordships said that the District Judge was right in holding that as soon as the respondent arrived at the age of majority the order appointing the Collector guardian of the property ceased to be operative and the Court was bound to hand over the joint family property to the co-parcener who had become an adult, although the co-parcener is a minor. In these circumstances their Lordships confirmed the order of the lower Appellate Court.

MURDER OF A CHILD.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of an appeal preferred by Pashi, wife of Vajir Jathi, who was convicted by Mr. S. Padamji, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in December last, of murder, and sentenced to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with having, on the 29th September last, caused the death of Manchho, about a month old son of Kabhai Lakhu, by administering opium to the boy. The Sessions Judge, on the evidence, held that there was no doubt that the boy Manchho died from the effects of opium; and the medical evidence was also quite clear about it, and the only question was whether the accused was responsible for the act. On the morning of the 29th September, Kabhai had gone to his field, and his wife Achi had gone out to throw the house sweepings on the village dung heap, leaving the child on a cot and his little sister Bhikhi at home. Taking advantage of the absence of both the parents, accused, who lived opposite, came and put something into the mouth of the child and went away. Divali, a neighbour, saw the accused go in and come out, and actually asked her why she had gone, and was told that she had gone in for a winnowing fan. Divali's husband and Achi's husband are brothers. As soon as Achi, the mother, came, she found the child crying and convulsive, and so tried to suckle it, but as it would not draw, she called Divali for assistance and showed her some substance she had found in the child's mouth. Divali tasted it a bit, and prononunced it to be opium. The Mukhi came to the house and found the child almost dying. The police sent it to a dispensary with the mother, but it died the same evening. The accused appeared half-witted, and, according to her own husband, of a bad character, on account of which even the husband had drivn her out once. She had a supposed grudge against the complainant. The accused and the child's mother, Achi, had grudge against each other, and it reached its climax when accused's son died about seven months old on the 2nd September last. The very next day, Achi got a son; and the accused took it into her head that her boy was killed through witchcraft. To make matters worse Achi frequently taunted her by saying her son was gone and she could not play with anybody, whereas she herself could. To a half-witted woman, said the Sessions Judge, this might be sufficient provocation, but it was neither grave nor sudden, so as to entitle accused to its benefit.

The Sessions Judge could find no extenuating circumstances in favour of the accused. She deliberately went, after making preparation, to the complainant's house with the intention of causing her son's death, and, with that object, actually administered opium to the child. She was convicted of murder and sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence.

JUSTICE RUSSELL'S VISIT TO THE JAMATKHANA.

After finishing his work in connection with H. H. Aga Khan's case which consisted mainly in reading, by plaintiff's Counsel, evidence already recorded on commission, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell went to the Khoja Jamatkhana at Khadak, Khoja Moholla, yesterday, at 6-30 p. m. to witness a particular religious ceremony of the Khojas, with a view to grasp the full details of this case. His Lordship expressed a desire that he wanted to witness the ceremony of invoking the "Doowa" or blessing in the Khoja Jamathkana. Agreeably to his wish, the trustees of the Jamatkhana made the necessary arrangements to conduct his Lordship to their place of worship and to show him the formalities of the ceremony. His Lordship was accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, and Mr. Raikes. They were followed by Messrs. Inverarity, Lowndes and Moos, Mr. Padshaw, Mr. Lalkaka and Mr. Colah of Messrs. Pestonji and Colah.

THE question of the granting of diplomas by the Provincial Agricultural Colleges is before the Government of India.

Mr. Raynor, Registrar, Punjab Government, has been granted two years' extension of service.

Messrs. Whiteway, Laidlaw and Co., are about to erect up-to-date premises in Calcutta at a cost of ten lakhs.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 11.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1510—M B Chothia Ramchandra Keshav Naik vs Balkrishna K Naik and others—Chitnis M and M
1512 and 1513—Matubhai J and M—Dhirajlal Panachand and others—vs Hormusji Eduiji Battliwalla—Kanga and Co
1514—Edgelow G W and Co—Krishnalal Ochhavram vs Gajrabai widow—Mansukhlal J and H
1515—Bicknell M and R—The Shah Steam Navigation Co of India Ld vs Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam—Payne and Co
1517 and 1518—Ardesher H D and Co—Soonabai widow vs Tribhowandas Narotumdas Malvi—Matubhai J and M
3.08—Mulla and M—Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir vs The Hope Mills Ld and others Bhai Shanker K and G

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

535-07—Sorabji and J—Perozshaw Rustomji Daruvalla vs Charles Windsor—Mehta and S
740-07—Madhavji and K Rukhmanand Udechand vs Ramjidas Meramel and others—F P Pavri
775-07—Tayabji D and Co—Parasram Ramgopal and others vs Ramanand Shivdhan and an other
794-07—Jehangir G and B—Jacob Haji Essa vs Oomer Ebrahim and others
925-07—Tyabji D and Co—Rai Bahadur Shrikissandas Narandas vs Ramjidas Beharilal Malvi—H M and B
994-07—Tyabji D and Co—Poosaram Moorlidhar and others vs Nathumal Bhikandas and others—Dikshit D and S
1001-07—Sorabji and J Morarji Mohunji vs Udechand Ramjidas
11-08—Mansukhlal J and H—Anandrao Luxman Pai vs The Advocate General of Bombay and another—Captain and N
35-08—N M Cama—Seemal Hojormal and others vs Miya Saheb Abdul Ali Miya Sarafally
36-08—T A Ghandhi—Suleman Cassum and others vs Ismail Ebrahim and others a firm Thakurdas and Co
48-08—Bicknell M and R Framji Jamsetji Kotbook vs Nawab Syed Sirdarali Khan
54-08—Bicknell M and K—Chaturbhuj Bhawanidas vs Girdharlal Chaganlal—Jehangir G and B

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

729,05—Edgelow G W and Co—Haji Bibi Widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co
218,07—Bhai Shanker K and G Nanji Hariram vs Mithabai widow and others—Madowji and K
276,07—Payne and Co—Ludha Ebrahim and Co the firm vs Ganggaprasad Dwarkaprasad and another Mehta and S

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Summary suits for hearing in chambers.

735-06—Bicknell M and R Khetsidas Hurmukhrai vs Ruttanjee Sorabji Talati and another
43-07—Bicknell M and R Shivsamal Shivdayal vs Rutanji Sorabji Talati and another
46-07—Bicknell M and R—Sadasukh Hunmuntram vs Narandas Madhowji and another

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BEAMAN.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

689-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart and others vs Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Bt and others—Craigie L and O

(Before the Hon Mr Justice MACLEOD).

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Cause.

56-05—Thakurdas and Co—Rahim Vali Mahomed vs Tribhowandas Thakurdas—Jamshedjee K and D.

Commercial Causes.

940-07—Crawford B and Co—The Mercantile Bank of India Ld vs Tyaballi Noorbhai a firm
481-07—Payne and Co—Jobarmal Meghraj vs Raghunath Baxlal Kanga and P

Long Causes.

241-07—Bhaishanker K and G Allymyan Mahomedbai Mansovri vs The B B and C I Ry Co—Crawford B and Co
99-07—Mehta and others Zulficarali Khan vs Mahomed Mirja and others—Mulla and M M and D Little and Co
885-07—Payne and Co—Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali Khan vs Nawab Zada Nassuralla Khan and others—Edgelow G W and Co
416-07—Unwalla and Co—Muganlal Jivraj vs Jivraj Jugjiwan—Payne and Co
439-07—Mulla and M Haroon Yar Mahomed Musa Haji Joosab and others—Mathubhai J and M
291-07—Payne and Co Haji Gholam Mahomed Azam vs Haji Osman Alia and another Captain
379-07—Jamsetji B D Virchand Mamaji and others Devchand Ramchand and others Raghavaya B and N.
6-07—Mehta and S Jamshedji Jiwanji Dubash vs Rustomji Eduiji Shroff and another Mulj and K
174-07—Mulji and K Pestonji Jamshedji Dubash vs Jamshedji Jiwanji Dubash Mehta and S
129-07—Thakoredas A G Ishevardas Mody the partnership firm vs Devchand Thakersey Jamshedji B and D.
728-07—Raghavaya B and N—Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Jahangir Hormusji and another Khunderao L and M
774-07—Mehta and S—Jalosbig Jako Nakal vs Lingir Jako Nakal Captain and N

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEB. 11, 1908.

THE EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

The immediate improvement of Bombay is a subject of engrossing interest; and it is one in which so many important issues are embodied. In the foreground of the subject stands the housing problem, and we view this problem with no little disquietude. Year by year the population of the city increases. If plague is, as we hope, about to leave us and return no more, the population will increase still more rapidly. Even now it is as difficult to find a suitable residence at a reasonable rate as it once was to find corn in Egypt. Rents,—even now, have a way of rising as unexpectedly and as annoyingly as steamship fares to Europe. If things are thus in the green tree,—what will they be in the dry? Help, says the Psalmist, cometh from the mountains and the would-be saviours of the situation lift their eyes to the slopes of Trombay. Doubtless the island of Trombay is, as the builders say, "a desirable building site;" but we think we may safely say we shall not see many bungalows on Trombay before the year of grace 1928. And the question which most concerns us all is, *what is to be done now*? Next to Trombay in order of importance, if not of merit, in the "comprehensive scheme" for developing Bombay Town and Island, is the hardy annual of the removal of the B. B. and C. I. Railway from Grant Road to Colaba, on which has been grafted, by the Chamber of Commerce, "the construction of a fine residential crescent along the sweep of Back Bay." If the opening-up of Trombay is twenty years' distant, how far off, we wonder, is the removal of the railway between Colaba and Grant Road, and the construction of a residential crescent? When we last wrote on this subject, we showed that "ifs" innumerable, both small and great, bristled around this scheme. When we remember that over and above these "ifs," the removal of the railway awaits the construction of a new terminus to take the place of Colaba, and the enlargement of Victoria Terminus to accommodate the traffic which now uses Charni Road, Marine Lines, Church Gate and Colaba, in addition to providing for the growing traffic of the G. I. P. Railway;—when we remember all these contingencies, and the cost of them, we think we should be overbold if we attempted to prophesy when we shall see the removal of the rails between Colaba and Grant Road. Since, then, the accomplishment of this *tour-de-force*,—on which, it seems, the construction of this residential crescent depends,—is so far distant, it is evident that in this direction, too, we can find no relief from our present difficulties. And let us here say that we cannot yet see our way to agree to this tearing up of the railway,—not on any sentimental grounds, but because we do not know what advantages the population of the city will reap from its removal. We do, however, know something of the inconveniences it would create; and we can dimly conceive what the cost of the scheme would be. We are also strongly opposed to a residential crescent along the sweep of Back Bay. We can guess the sort of rents we should have to pay for residence in that crescent; and we would prefer that the sea breezes are not shut off from the Fort by any such barricade.

We turn with feelings of some relief to the third proposal, namely, the opening up of Mahim. Here we seem to be within the bounds of practical politics. The land is there, crying out for development. Here there is no necessity for heroic or extravagant measures, such as reclamations from the sea, the upheaval of railways, or the construction of causeways. All that is needed is to cut down trees, make roads and building can commence. But as regards the best sites in this direction—those which lie along the sea-face from Mahim up to Worli—an old enemy faces us in the shape of the sewage fiend. It is horrible to think that several miles of an attractive sea front, which lie within easy reach of the heart of the first city in India, are not only useless, but even a menace to the health of the community, because they are fouled by the sewage of the city. Are we to accept this as inevitable? Are we to be told it is *impossible* to put an end to this disgrace? We find it impossible to believe it is impossible. We believe we shall yet find a Mirabeau amongst us who will stand up and say, Impossible! *Ne me dites jamais ce bete de mot*. This thing can be done and should be done. There would surely be no dissentient voice against a proposal to do this,—be the cost what it may. We maintain that this is the direction from which relief must first come—not from Trombay or from Back Bay.

But the machinery of Reform, like the greater machinery of Justice, "mends not its slowest pace for tears or cries." And while we await the development of Mahim and of the western foreshore, we must find other lines on which to travel. And we think it needs no Œdipus to solve the riddle of what those lines are. Surely they are those on which we are now travelling. The enlargement of the city has already commenced. The crowded local trains of our two big railways show where the development is. On the one hand as far as Thana, on the other hand to Borivli—even to Virar, people are daily making homes for themselves. This development would be far more rapid if only it were fostered. Motor cars have come to aid the railways in getting people to and from their country homes, but they are little better than playthings at present—except to a few—because there are no roads. To Bandra—our principal suburb,—the road from the Vellard to Mahim is little more than a glorified sheep-track. And what roads are there around Dadar and Matoonga; what roads are there around Sion and Coorla? We see houses standing mournfully in the midst of a dusty plain, which the rains convert into a snipe-jheel. The Chamber of Commerce rightly insists on the widening of Abdul Rehman Street. This is well enough, but it is no more than the first spadeful was out of the Suez Canal. We must have plenty of roads made in the suburban districts if we want—as assuredly we do want—to encourage the emigration thence. The people are ready to help themselves, but they sorely want assistance. And this, not only in the limits of the existing so-called Town and Island of Bombay. Our city extends far beyond those limits. We want to see the Island of Salsette brought within the jurisdiction of the City itself, and the splendid building sites it possesses—some of which are already being utilized—made easy of access to all, and provided with plenty of good water. Railway communication is there, but what we want is—roads.

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The Progress of Rhodesia. About a year ago the shareholders of the Chartered Company decided upon the advisability of sending a special committee to Rhodesia, and recently Mr. Henry Birchenough told a large meeting exactly what he had done and seen during his tour. His speech was but another tribute to the statesmanship and foresight of Cecil Rhodes and incidentally should do something to stem the disfavour with which all things South African are regarded at present. The chief topic of interest in Rhodesia to-day is the railway, for it is much debated whether the northern extension is justified or can ever be justified by the returns. On this point the Directors are emphatic that without it Northern Rhodesia could not be developed, that it facilitates the government of the country and that before long it will fully justify its existence. There is little traffic at present, it is owned, but Mr. Birchenough states that they have secured a substantial portion of the Cape Government Coal Contract, some fifty-six thousand tons, that chrome ore freight will soon reach twenty-five thousand tons and that there will soon be good loads from the northern mines. But this is all a southward traffic. Arrangements have been made with the Congo Mineral Concessionaries and as soon as the railway reaches the frontier the Congo authorities will carry it onward for another two hundred miles, thus enabling a through traffic which will entirely alter conditions. There is another question in Rhodesia of equal importance, although it has not obtained such prominence outside the country. Every effort is now being made to popularise the colony. Encouragement to settle is given, and a great impetus has been given to mining by the permission granted to small workers on a royalty basis. Australia might well ponder over the Directors' policy. At the last general meeting it was urged that the time had come when the company should direct itself to the prosecution of a much more active commercial policy. It has therefore been decided that is absolutely essential to appoint a representative of the highest standing and capacity to reside in Rhodesia and take general charge of purely commercial interests; then the mineral areas in the Bechuanaland Protectorate are to be thrown open to prospectors. They were convinced, too, said Mr. Birchenough that every mining enterprise in North-West Rhodesia should be encouraged, and they recommended definite attractive terms should be fixed for the working of mineral in that province. The cultivation of cotton should be undertaken by the company in North-West Rhodesia, especially in the fertile valley of Kafue, especially as experiments under less favourable circumstances in North-Eastern Rhodesia had shown that cotton could be grown at considerable profit. With regard to land, they recommended that every encouragement should be given to experienced emigration organisations in that and other countries to settle people on their land in Rhodesia. Any money the Company spent in that direction would be far more than repaid by the eventual appreciation in the value of their surplus lands. There were also commercial activities which they could undertake without interfering with other people. The farmers had shown that they could grow maize and mealies and tobacco in competition with any other country in the world; but they had no organisation for marketing their produce. The Chartered Company proposed to step in and market their produce. The moment they got a "mover" the whole situation would be changed, but the extent of the change would depend upon the manner in which they at home rendered their support." A large policy, and a bold policy he added, is the only policy that can be successful. It is pleasing to see government conceived and carried out on such progressive principles.

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Polar Research. The report of the Ziegler Polar Expedition which sailed for the Franz Josef Archipelago has just been presented by the executor of the estate of the late Mr. William Ziegler to various scientific institutions throughout the world. The expedition set out in the ship *America* which was lost with the greater part of the stores and, to make matters worse, the relief ship was unable to effect its object in the following summer and it was not till a year later that the scientific castaways were rescued in the Terra Nova. Despite difficulties, very much valuable information was gathered, however. The work of the expedition consisted in the main of magnetic, meteorological, tidal, and astronomical observations, of important map construction and survey work, all of which are given at length in the volume, together with notes and sketches (in colour) of the Aurora Borealis. This work has been well done, and has placed the scientific world under a debt of gratitude. Unfortunately it was not given to the generous donor of the expedition to see the results in print. Mr. Anthony Fiala, the commander of the expedition, tells us that the difficulties in the way of work of this nature in the Polar regions have to be experienced in order to be properly appreciated. Storms are frequent in the winter, and observers in going to and from instrument shelters have often to crawl in the darkness over the ice upon their hands and knees in the face of whirling snow driven by high winds. And he pays hearty testimony to the courage and perseverance with which his assistants carried out their duties under the adverse circumstances.

One of the most interesting discoveries consisted of three different coal deposits, one vein being within perhaps six hundred miles of the Pole. One region, situated on the north-east side of Hooker Island, is of remarkable importance for an Arctic station. Here an excellent harbour was found especially adapted for any ship intending to winter in the Archipelago, and wishing to be sure of getting out the next summer. This appears to be the first safe harbour yet found in this part of the world. The place is interesting, moreover, for other reasons. Rising almost sheer from the surface of the sea is a towering rock nearly 600 feet high, called Rubini, connected to the island by means of a tongue of land. This tongue of land had evidently once been submerged, for it now carries an old beach raised 28 feet above the present sea level. After some search a way to the top of Rubini was found. It was bare of snow or ice, and instead was covered with a dense growth of a spongy black inflammable lichen sufficient in quantity to last an expedition several years as fuel. Beneath a rookery of auks, loons, and gulls, the slope of the talus of Rubini was covered with a luxuriant growth of grass whose roots were embedded in ice and frozen earth, a curious find indeed. Although it was a Polar expedition the object was less to reach that much sought spot than to obtain accurate scientific information of Arctic geography. The Duke of Abruzzi is organising an Antarctic expedition and while Lieutenant Shackleton is following the Peary idea of a wild dash it is to be hoped the ducal explorer will take Mr. Ziegler's plan as the more valuable to the world in general. Looking for Poles, whether North or South, is a cold and uncomfortable occupation and it is just as well that the great labour involved should be of some genuine service.

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The Trade Returns. The heavy decreases in both branches of British Trade during January may be taken as a result of the recent world-wide financial crisis. Generally speaking, the bulk of overseas trade is arranged some months in advance, and this accounted for the steadiness which the returns have shown up to the present. Throughout the greater part of last year there was a strong upward tendency, but this weakened towards the end through the falling off of immediate orders. The old contracts have now been executed to a great extent and the financial depression is now being felt heavily. A decrease of over four millions in imports is a serious matter. Although no details are to hand it may be taken that the cotton imports show a considerable fall, for not only is the American crop small but it has been handled only with difficulty. The decrease of half a million in exports is less severe, but the two taken in conjunction portend hard conditions for the working classes and the effect will be felt at the worst time of the year.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the outward Mails of the 31st ultimo, left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

The P. and O. s.s. "Peninsular" left Hongkong on February 8.

The Calcutta Jute Mills are arranging to reduce production by not working on Saturdays.

The R. I. M. S. "Northbrook", from Bombay via Madras with 800 drafts for the Burma Garrison, reached Calcutta on Sunday.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Persia", from Trieste, left Aden on the night of the 9th instant, and is due here at daybreak on the 17th instant.

It will be remembered that some time ago the discovery of gold near the Shipki Pass on the Tibet border was reported. This has been now denied officially.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Istok," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 9th instant. The same Co's. s.s. "Nippon," from Japan, left Penang for Bombay on the 8th instant.

Commander Shearme, R. I. M. S., has been transferred from command of the "Lawrence" in the Persian Gulf, to the post of First Assistant Port Officer, Rangoon.

Captain W. H. C. Foster, I. M. S., will shortly be completing his investigation into the causation and treatment of dysentry in Indian jails and lunatic asylums.

The Goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th January 1908, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 141,721 mds. and Rs. 23,589 in the earnings.

Landsdowne, the jockey who was thrown on Saturday at the Calcutta Races, is now an in-patient of the Calcutta Civil General Hospital where he is suffering a from fractured rib and severe strain to his back.

A Drawing Room Meeting will be held at The Cliff, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill (kindly lent for the occasion by Mrs. W. P. Muir Mackenzie), at 6 p. m. to-morrow (Wednesday) in connection with the Mission to Lepers, at which an account of the work now being done in India will be given by Mr. Wellesley Bailey, Secretary of the Society. All who are interested in the work are invited to attend.

At the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the accession to the throne of Francis Joseph I Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, an amnesty will be granted to a great number of deserters of the Army or Navy of Austria, Hungary, Bosnia and Hercegovina. Those who might be benefited by the said amnesty can get all the particulars about the same at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate at Bombay, Dhun Building, Apollo Reclamation.

The number of persons on relief in India during the week ending February 1 was 735,934, an increase of 162,509. The number on relief in the United Province is 616, 225, an increase of 135,659 exclusive of 7,334 on works and 3,309 on gratuitous relief is the State of the Maharaja of Balrampur. The Central India States report 98,345 persons on relief, an increase in the week of 23,963, while an increase of 1,068 in Bombay brings the Presidency total up to 2,379. In Bengal there was a decrease of 2,801.

A new and high-class magazine dealing exclusively with the Eastern world has just published its first number. There has not hitherto been a review of this nature which has aimed at popularising the study of Eastern thought and promoting greater sympathy between East and West. The appearance of the "Orient Review" in the journalistic world is therefore both interesting and justifiable. It has been priced at one shilling net, monthly, so as to bring it within the reach of all classes of the reading public.

A Marriage has been arranged, and will take place on Feb. 20, between Lieut. Beauchamp Oswald Duff, 1st Prince of Wales's own Goorkha Rifles, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, K. C. B., and Nanie Lander, daughter of the late Thomas Eaton Lander, M.D, of Shifnal, Shropshire.

An engagement is announced between Fred. G. Bailey, Royal Horse Art., second son of Sir James Bailey, Lofts Hall, Essex, and 58, Rutland Gate, and Janet, second daughter of Sir James Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., and Lady Mackay, of Chesterford Park, Essex, and 7, Seamore Place, Mayfair.

Mr. R. B. Haldane, M. P., Secretary for War, speaking in London on Jan. 22, said that the Territorial Army scheme was being watched with the keenest interest by His Majesty and by the German Emperor. The latter had asked him why we did not make fuller use of our splendid Volunteer material. The military experts of Germany, France and Italy had expressed appreciation of the new scheme, but while it received favourable and friendly comment, we must not think the work was done. On the contrary, it was only beginning.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

An Undermined City.

TRADE WITH THE EAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

°MELBOURNE, January 27.

To-day is being celebrated throughout Western Australia the 120th anniversary of the proclamation of the first Australian colony, while in most of the other States there is a similar commemoration at about the same period. When Captain Phillip proclaimed the colony of New South Wales on January 26, 1788, he gave tardy official recognition on the part of one of the great Governments of the world to the fact that a vast southern continent, with enormous possibilities, lay awaiting exploitation. It is a singular circumstance that Australia should have been so long overlooked. Records exist which show that the great southern land was known to the Chinese as far back as the thirteenth century. Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, and French navigators had sighted its shores, and some had explored its coasts, hundreds of years before the British took possession. The first British navigator who touched this continent was Dampier. He sighted it in 1688, nearly a hundred years after the Dutchman Wytfliet had given a fair description of the Terra Australis, and had expressed the belief that it contained a fifth part of the world. Numbers of other Dutch seamen including Dirk Hartag, Tasman, Pelsart, and many others, had explored parts of the western and northern coasts long before Dampier's day. But the first man who seemed to think seriously about retaining the continent for his country was Captain Cook, whose landing in Botany Bay in April, 1770, is one of the first great landmarks in Australian history. Cook formally took possession in the name of King George III., and the right of Britain to the territory has never since been seriously disputed externally or internally. The conquest of the continent has been peaceful. There has been no race of sturdy aboriginal warriors, as in America and New Zealand, to fight inch by inch for the supremacy. Asia, close without, had been indifferent for centuries to the existence of these fertile fields of cultivation and roomy areas for the settlement of population. If there has been any awakening it has been of late years, and the British have now firmly established their claims as users and by the strongest of all arguments, effective occupation.

AN UNDERMINED CITY.

During the early hours of January 17, Newcastle was again disturbed by another of those ruinous visitations known as a "creep," and extensive damage was done to property in the city. Fortunately no reports of injury to individuals have been received. The disturbance on this occasion has so far been confined to an area of about 30 acres in the heart of the city proper. The affected region is situated on the northern slope of Cathedral Hill, so named from its summit being crowned by Christ Church Anglican Cathedral, and it extends from Newcomen-street on the east, Church-street on the south, Perkin-street on the west, and the river front on the north. Within those limits most of the principal business establishments are situated. It also includes one of the most densely residential parts of the city. For some few days past there have been tremors and slight earth movements felt by those living on the hill, but the experiences of this morning caused very great alarm. In some of the dwelling-houses the inmates were terrified by heavy falls of plaster from the ceilings and walls, which then exposed gaping fissures in the brick or stone work. In Church-street, which runs east and west along the brow of the hill, numerous cracks are readily seen in the exterior walls of the houses and the roadway is marked with zigzag fissure lines. In Wolfe-street three houses of one terrace have had the walls rent in various directions from the foundations, and the stone flagging of the verandahs have been split and thrown out fully 2 or 3 in. over the pavement, while a number of windows have been broken in Ring-street. A fine substantially-built brick terrace of three storeys has been practically ruined, as large cracks nearly an inch wide traversed the walls, which, on three separate floors, are thrown out Echelon fashion. The walls of the splendid new Masonic Hall in Wolfe-street bear evidence of the severity of the shock, and in the basement, where a solid floor was laid down, the concrete has buckled in places. A massive retaining wall which protected the roadway in front of the hall, has been scarred with breaks, and the coping has been severely splintered. Several business premises in the same street have had their walls forced out of perpendicular, and the flooring has been loosened and bulged up, giving a very uncertain footing when walked on. The large and well-built building of the Newcastle School of Art at the corner of Hunter and Wolfe streets, has suffered material damage as the walls have separated from the ceiling in some of the rooms and in others the thick exterior walls have opened sufficiently to admit daylight freely. Several shops on both sides of Hunter-street are similarly affected. The imposing new market buildings, now in course of erection for the municipal council, in Hunter-street, have not escaped, as the finished portion, occupied by Mr. F. Graham, as licensee of the Newmarket Hotel, and by Mr. S. Barnett, as tobacconist show sinister lines in various parts, while the pavement immediately in front of the buildings is serrated with ominous-looking cracks. The massive pile of brick work, which forms the nucleus of Christ Church Cathedral, has been damaged to an alarming extent. It has always been believed that none of the strata underlying the Cathedral grounds had even been disturbed by mining operations, and when the foundations of the Cathedral were put down a few years ago no expense was spared to ensure their stability. Notwithstanding these precautions, however, the Cathedral appears to have been the main centre round which the present, as well as the big disturbance of October last has worked. The damage to the building has been confined mainly to the western end. There the main porchway is disfigured by several ugly rents in the brickwork. The vestibule on the southern side is seamed by an immense fissure, and the archway above the entrance is distorted out of all shape, while the brickwork hangs at a menacing angle. On the northern wall a very bad break is noticeable near the baptistry, and a few feet to the eastward the main wall has been driven asunder by a rift nearly 2 in. across, extending from the foundation to the roof. Uncanny sounds are occasionally to be heard, and at intervals slight vibrations of the crust of the hill are felt. The grounds appear to be settling down, and while this process is going on a strain on the surface is being produced, which results in some of the old fissures widening, and new ones breaking out.

TRADE WITH THE EAST.

The Premier has forwarded a reply to the petition received with regard to the Java-Singapore trade, and in it he reiterates his previous reply to the effect that if in any particular cases it was proved that a neighbouring State was by any method obtaining an undue advantage over our traders, the Government would not hesitate to put this State back into a position of equality established by the normal condition of trade competition. It must be borne in mind that the money of the tax-payers must not be squandered and that a case must be made out of actual injury or unfair competition as a condition precedent to relief. Vague prospects or fears as to the future were not sufficient to justify the Government in taking such action. Otherwise the demands on the Government for assistance would be unlimited. Mr. Wade also states that on Friday afternoon a deputation of four gentlemen representing business firms in the city interviewed him on this question. He gave them substantially the position outlined in his letter, and they left him stating that they were satisfied to leave the matter in his hands. They also added that their only reason for approaching him was with a view of securing the trade of the port, and they must recognise that as far as Burns, Philp and Co. and their individual trading business was concerned, they had no claim on the Government for help. The real position, Mr. Wade also said with regard to the cancelling of orders by Burns, Philp and Co., was disclosed in the tender of Burns, Philp and Co., which was to the effect that if their tender was accepted they would place an order for new steamers. "I would suggest to the miller," added the Premier, "to take things quietly, inasmuch as the Government has in contemplation a much more comprehensive scheme with regard to trade in the East, which is almost ripe for submission to the Cabinet. In the meantime I repeat that they would enjoy a distinct advantage in the matter of cheaper freight by Currie and Co.'s line." Mr. G. H. Reid, while not wishing to interfere in State politics, expresses his sympathy with the traders. He thought there was room for an ambitious, active policy. He did not at all grumble at anything a State Government did to promote its individual trade but they should, when going in for that sort of thing, see that they had a stronger effort to put forth than any other State. It was no good waiting to see what the result would be of the other States' action, because while they were waiting to see how the others got on, their own trade might suffer. There was no State in the Commonwealth that could afford to be more enterprising in that direction than New South Wales could. Prudence was a good thing, but occasionally they wanted a dash of enterprise.

THE HEAT WAVE.

The heat waves through which the perspiring people of this continent have struggled since the beginning of the year have been of a peculiarly trying character. The Sydney papers, in referring to the last test match played in Adelaide, spoke in tones of somewhat contemptuous pity of the Adelaide weather, and suggested that it was the sun and not the play of the Australians which knocked the Englishmen out. Sydney, however, in point of weather, has nothing to boast about. Whether in Melbourne or in Adelaide, on the most unpleasant days of the year, when the atmosphere is surcharged with mugginess and everyone is feeling the extreme of lassitude, with one consent people remark, "This is a regular Sydney day." The straightforward dry heats of Adelaide, although thermometer record is a good many degrees higher than that registered in Sydney, are not nearly so enervating to the people. Proofs of this fact have been abundantly given by the number of casualties which have occurred in the senior State owing to the intense heat of the weather there. Such episodes as these are seldom reported in South Australia as a direct consequence of warm weather. In Victoria the effect of the heat has been particularly disastrous. A telegram published this week states that on Sunday last there were 11 bodies in the Melbourne Morgue, all being those of persons who had succumbed to the present meteorological conditions, while another message states that on Monday 12 more corpses were added to this long list. Even on the other side of the ocean, where shade temperatures never soar to the altitudes registered locally, deaths often occur from sunstroke, and it has not been at all infrequent for such reports to be published in respect to American and European countries. The people who have sweltered through the heat of the first three weeks in January have at least the consolation of knowing that they are not likely to be called upon to undergo such an ordeal again in this life.

SITES FOR NAVAL DEPOTS.

In the negotiations between the States and the Commonwealth for the transfer of properties special provision is being made by the Commonwealth officers for the retention of sites likely to be required when a Commonwealth navy has been created. As Victoria possesses a "mosquito fleet," it has a naval depot, situated at Williamstown. Having in view future requirements in Sydney, the Commonwealth, in arranging the exchanges of territories, is seeking to acquire from New South Wales an area of about three or four acres at the south-eastern end of Cockatoo Island in Sydney harbour. The land has a deep water frontage which could be utilised as a landing place for the officers and men of the prospective fleet. Although at this early stage of the negotiation provision has not been made for the construction of works, once a naval policy has been adopted by Parliament and a fleet is ordered, no time will be lost in establishing a depot there. At Brisbane and Adelaide the naval forces possess depots which as the fleet increases in size must of course be enlarged, but at Hobart and Fremantle, which are without naval forces of any description, similar depots will have to be provided. It is understood that the New South Wales Government was anxious that the Commonwealth should take over the whole of Cockatoo Island, including the Fitzroy docks, which under political management have not proved a success, but the Federal Government has declined to entertain the proposal. As a site for ship building yards and docks an island stands condemned for the reason that all material for building purposes must undergo an extra handling before reaching the water surrounded yards. A portion of the area which the Commonwealth will secure will be used as a magazine for the military forces. The Premier states that negotiations have been in progress for some time between the Federal and State Governments with regard to the acquisition by the former of portion of Cockatoo Island as a naval depot. Nothing has so far been completed in the matter.

BUSH FIRES.

Bush fires of late have been common. A fire of great magnitude, having a face of 40 miles, is now raging in the Edenhope district. It has been burning for four days, and each day has been increasing in power. It started on the Kadnook estate, about 12 miles from Edenhope, and is supposed to have originated at a swagman's fire. On the 20th it came within five miles of Edenhope, and penetrated along the Glenelg River to Dergholm, about 30 miles away. The Kadnook estate was saved with difficulty, and several settlers lost all the grass in their paddocks, and in some instances their sheds. In the Power's Creek district a clean sweep was made. Messrs. Mackie, Hope, Minogue, Flack, and Wynniatt had great difficulty in saving their homes. All the sheds and sheep-dips were destroyed. The fire raged through the scrub to the Tallangower estate and 20 men worked hard for six hours to save the homestead and stacks. The flames burst through the garden and burnt up to the verandah before they were overcome by the beaters, but some of the verandah posts were on fire. A party of fire-fighters caught in the scrub had to turn the pumps on themselves, and their horses to escape from the heat. The Capaul estate was in great danger when the last bulletin arrived, and it is impossible now to reach it to render assistance. Around Dergholm the settlers are rushing into the river to save themselves, and no effort is being made to save the houses, as the fire is too fierce. About 20,000 acres of grass was destroyed yesterday also sheep in thousands, and a few cattle. Broughton's forest is ablaze, and the flames are approaching the town from the north. Fire-fighters are out in every direction. Fires are reported from almost every part of Victoria.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

A question to which Mr. Groom has lately given much attention is that of the establishment of a national university and to the powers of the Commonwealth in that direction. So far the matter has only been mooted, and has not yet emerged from the chrysalis stage. It will of course, take a considerable time for any progress to be made, but Mr. Groom is of opinion that some such scheme as he has in view will gradually win favour throughout the Commonwealth. The matter originated with a suggestion made to Mr. Groom, who is himself an ardent disciple of university extension, that if it were possible to substitute a Commonwealth mining diploma for the certificates issued locally by the various Schools of Mines much advantage would accrue, as outside Australia more importance would attach to a Commonwealth certificate than to purely local diplomas. Mr. Groom expresses complete agreement with this view, and he may possibly during his stay in Queensland address himself publicly to the subject. In this connection it may be mentioned that Mr. Justice Isaacs, who was consulted on the subject whilst he was Attorney-General, expressed the opinion that the Commonwealth would not exceed its powers in devoting money to [illegible] purpose.

THE INEBRIATES RETREAT.

There are now sixteen inmates of the Gov[illegible] inebriate retreat at Lara. Up to the end [illegible] year 30 cases had been received at the ins[illegible] and a number of these had been passed [illegible] probation. Of the 30 received, 24 had been previously treated in other institution. The Inspector-General of the Insane, Dr. Jones, states that there is an impression, which has been fostered by persons interested in unauthorised drink cure establishments, that the inmates of the Lara retreat are treated as if they were inhabitants of Pentridge, that they are compelled to wear Government clothes and do very laborious work on the farm and in the garden. This, he says, is not the case. The housing and feeding are quite adequate and comfortable, the patients are allowed to wear their own clothes and enjoy a very considerable liberty. As far as work is concerned, they are only asked to do [illegible] able work of a light character.

[° By telegraph to Perth W. A.]

REFORMING MACEDONIA.

THE PORTE AND THE POWERS.

More Delays.

RUSSIA REFUSES TO JOIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The Ambassadors at Constantinople have advised their Governments to postpone the presentation of the scheme for Judicial Reform in Macedonia, and recommend its modification in order to render it more acceptable to Turkey.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a despatch from St. Petersburg stating that Russia has replied to Great Britain that her proposal for reform in Macedonia is beset with insuperable difficulties.

The scheme will probably now be dropped.

THE LISBON FUNERALS.

Final Ceremonies.

THE LYING-IN-STATE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

Advices from Lisbon state that, after the funeral, all the Foreign Missions went to the Palace and did homage to the King and the two Queens.

Constant Low Masses were read in the Cathedral.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

Thousands of people of all classes and ages yesterday viewed the remains of the late King and Crown Prince which are lying-in-state in the Church of Sao Vicente.

Many fainted in the crush and a child was suffocated.

The lying-in-state will continue until this morning.

SHIP-BUILDING FAILURE.

The Australian Contractors Suspend Payment.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The ship-building firm of Sir James Laing and Sons, of Sunderland and Deptford, has suspended payment.

Five thousand hands are employed at their works.

[It will be remembered that Sir James Laing and Sons secured the Australian Mail contract which was never carried out].

THE NIAGARA FALLS QUESTION.

Anglo-American Treaty Settled.

CANADA'S ASSENT SOUGHT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

Advices from Washington state that Great Britain and America have agreed to a Treaty settling the use of the waters of Niagara Falls, the navigation rights on the river, and the boundaries of the Lake Fisheries.

Mr. Bryce is going to Ottowa to obtain Canada's assent to the Treaty.

SCHOONER SUNK IN THE CHANNEL.

Eight Drowned in a Collision.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The Dutch Mail Steamer "Vondel" bound for Batavia sank an English Schooner, in a fog in the Channel, yesterday morning.

The crew of eight was drowned.

JAPANESE CRUISERS AT SAIGON.

Fleet Feted.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

Three Japanese cruisers are expected to pay a three days' visit to Saigon, where fetes are being organised.

GUNBOAT ACCIDENT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The Gunboat "Leda" has had a six-foot hole torn in her side, by being carried against the ram of the old hulk "Andromache" at Harwich.

A NEW K. C.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Raleigh, K.C.S.I., has been appointed a King's Counsel.

THE TEST MATCH.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

In the Test Match, Australia have made 358 for eight wickets. Armstrong scoring 114, Ransford 54 and Carter 66.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir Algernon Lyons.

[Admiral Lyons served in the Black Sea Fleet during Crimean War, and was Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to the late Queen.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEBRUARY 9.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the English Mails of the 31st ultimo, left here for Bombay at 2 p. m. to-day.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Ambassadors to be Replaced by the Charge d'Affaires.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

Owing to Persia's insistence on the appointment of Ala-es-Sultanah as Ambassador at Constantinople in spite of the Porte's request that Mirza Riza Khan should be retained pending the settlement of the frontier dispute, Yildiz Keosk has decided to recall the Turkish Ambassador from Teheran, and to maintain the Charge d'Affaires in order to Compel Persia, likewise, to leave her Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople.

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

Cautious Policy Suggested.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The "Times", in acknowledging that there has been no undue haste in chastising the Zakka Khel's trusts, if hostilities are unavoidable, that they will be confined to the limits originally designed.

If the Anglo-Russian Convention is to bear good fruit, it is imperative to avoid protracted military movements, seeming to indicate a change of policy in the direction of a forward movement. The susceptibilities of the Ameer must also be considered.

The "Times" hopes, therefore, that there will be no far-reaching break in Lord Curzon's excellent cautious frontier policy.

THE ZAKKA KHELS.

Punitive Expedition Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

The "Indian Daily News" writes:—Colonel Sir Harold Dane, according to a Peshawar wire, will shortly issue a Proclamation announcing a small punitive expedition against the Zakka Khels who had been guilty of raiding across the border.

The Chief Commissioner is already in communication with the Maliks who have been told the object of the expedition, which is to punish the offending Zakkas in which their cooperation is being invited.

The Amir will also be informed of the Government intention.

It is believed in Peshawar that Lieut.-Colonel Roos-Keppel will accompany the punitive force as Political Adviser.

The whole thing, after all, is expected to be a small affair.

LATER.

It is understood that Generals Anderson and Barrett will command the Brigades under Sir James Willcocks in case an expedition against the Zakka Khels should be undertaken. The Brigades themselves are those of Peshawar and Nowshera.

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 10.

In connection with the Frontier Expedition to Waziristan to punish the Zakka Khels it is said that the 1st Batt. of the Royal Munters has been ordered to the front. The Gordons "en route," Peshawar to Jullundur, have been detained and the 10th Hussars and 74th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, held in readiness. Unusual activity prevails in the Adjutant-General's office in Rawalpindi in connection with the pushing on of troops to Nowshera and the Supply and Transport Department have their hands full. It is believed General Willcocks will command the Force.

Should any expedition against the Zakka Khels be undertaken, General Sir J. Willcocks will naturally be placed in command as he is responsible for the peace of the portion of the Border concerned, and his two Brigades are available for any operations that may be required for this purpose.

The Military and Political Authorities continue reticent on the subject and it is easy to understand their attitude since, if any fighting should have to be done, the more suddenly and unexpectedly a blow can be struck the more efficacious is it likely to be. It is understood that in no case will any Press correspondent, whether professional or otherwise, be allowed to accompany any movement that may be made.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

Progress Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 10.

Maulvi Muhammad Insha Ullah, Editor of "Watan," Lahore, has remitted to the President of the Central Fund at Constantinople a twenty-fifth instalment amounting to Rs. 2,100 to the Hedjaz Railway Fund, collected from his readers during quarter ending 1st February. This brings the total sum sent by the Editor of "Watan" to Rs. 50,000. The major portion of the last instalment was contributed by muslims of Mysore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Hooghly, Gaoa, Assam, Muttra, Montgomery, Chenb Colony, Kohat and Peshawar.

As regards progress of the Hedjaz Railway, it is reported that construction work between Alula and Medina has been commenced at both ends and the main line is expected to be completed down to Medina within the next seven months.

As regards the section between Medina and Mecca survey work has also been commenced lately via Rabig where a store is being collected of Railway material, and every effort will be made to connect the two sacred cities by Railway as soon as possible.

In the recent Haj season as pecial tax of Rs. 2/8 per head was collected from pilgrims. This was the minimum amount per head, but wealthy men had to pay more.

A Mecca correspondent of "Watan" complains that though amount thus collected annually has been substantial, no mention of it has ever been seen in in any of Turkish newspapers.

FOUL ISLAND ERUPTION.

Noticed Thirty Miles out at Sea.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

Steamer "Meanatcy" on arrival here reports that on the 6th instant, while on her voyage from Rangoon to Akyab, passengers saw what appeared to have been an eruption on Foul Island. A great mass of flames about 500 feet high and 200 broad, shot up and lasted ten minutes. The vessel was about thirty miles away and on approaching saw that a mudlike stream had run down from the island into the sea and was evidently quite fresh as uprooted trees in the stream of lava had their leaves still green.

The recently formed, so-called Mud Island, which is now reported to have disappeared, was a little north of Foul Island.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS.

Declared Purely Honorary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, FEBRURAY 10.

A Resolution of the Attock District Board recently sanctioned a grant of diet money to its members attending District Board meetings. This has been now disallowed the Government holding that there is no sufficient reason for departing from the principle hitherto recognised in the Punjab that service on a District Board should be entirely honorary.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

Lecture in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 10.

Mrs. Annie Besant arrived here from Benares and delivered an interesting address yesterday afternoon at the Theosophical Society's Headquarters at Adyar to a very large gathering, in the course of which she touched on several problems of the day. The eloqent speech, which lasted over an hour in delivery, began thus:—"Brothers, we are meeting here this afternoon to deal with a subject of very great importance, both to the Thesophical Society as also to India, and the special occasion of our meeting is the inauguration of a Theosophical Federation of the branches belonging to Madras in order, by joining together, they may carry on their work more effectively than otherwise they would do. Not only is this arrangement made by the various branches belonging to this place but in addition there is a movement just started within the Society which will, I hope, prove of great service, not only to India but also to other countries."

Mrs. Besant first pointed out to her hearers the underlying ideal on which the Theosophical Society is built, saying: "Its noblest ideal is that of the brotherhood of humanity and that from the standpoint of those who gave the first impulse to this movement it was not meant only to be a seed of philosophy, not only meant to revive and strengthen the various religions of the world, but also to bring remedies to many evils under which Society is suffering and to lead the way to a happier social order, to a nobler and loftier type of civilisation, and so we have learnt year after year that while the first duty of the Society is to strengthen the spiritual side of man, while its primary work is to lay a strong foundation of a true philosophy of a true religion. Its next duty is to explain the many religions of the world, to draw them into brotherly relations with each other wherein all may be helpers of others and in which each may recognise others as friends, not as antagonists."

Mrs. Besant then described the part which the Theosophical Society played in promoting friendly relations among the various religions of the world and in enabling them to realise their brotherhood, their duty to each other and a rivival of the intellectual greatness of India and her originality of thought. Continuing she said that the next point of duty taken up by the Theosophical Society was the adaptation of education to the needs of India. There were two great notes, one of them religious and moral education,—the religion of the child's parent to be taught to the child, the second that Indian education shall be an education suited to the needs of India, not merely a transplantation of an education suited to the needs of Western lands. Indian philosophy, Indian thought, Indian science taught along Indian lines with Indian examples, from Indian history in the first place and other histories in subordinate position. Mrs. Besant then alluded to the establishment of the Central Hindu College at Benares, the other schools throughout India being gradually affiliated theret for purposes of religious education, and to the probability a College for Southern India being shortly established on the same lines as the Central College. She alluded also to the work of the Society in fostering the education of the girls and Pariahs, which continued to crown theoretically, though not practically, this great educational work initiated by the Society drawing into it men all over India who are not members of the Society technically but are wiling to co-operate with it for great national ends. To crown that work we have now a scheme before us for a University for India, and a Board composed of men of every faith is sitting together for the first time, I think, in Indian history joined in so noble a work. Hindus, Musalmans, Sikhs, Buddhists are all coming together and are already on that Board. The next step we are going to take, after having talked it over as I did when I was last in England with the Secretary of State, Mr. John Morley, then with the Viceroy here, whose sympathy will have to be obtained. We are going to apply for a Royal Charter in order that an Indian University may be chartered and have right to give degrees to those who have studied there, which will necessarily be recognised by Government.

Mrs. Besant next alluded to the need of building up in India of a truly national life as a special duty of the Society, and said:—"In order that we may co-operate with patriotic Indians in the building up of a social polity worthy of the religious and intellectual life of the nation I am founding a T. S. Order of service. The fundamental idea of that is everybody that can come into it who will be willing to do some definite service to his country. We are formulating a number of different leagues, each of which shall only take up one object, because men who agree on a good object and on the way to work for it can join hands together, work with the strength of numbers along clearly defined lines. One of them is a league for the abolition of "child parentage." For a boy to be a father and for a young girl to be a mother means death by slow physical decay of Indian people.

Mrs. Basant advocated foreign travel and said:—"For foreign travel to be good, proper arrangements should be made for the reception and housing of young Indian lads in England. You have got an Association there that will take care that they do not fall into bad ways. We have, therefore, a Social League for the promotion of foreign travel and for the promotion of conditions on the other side favourable to them. Such will be a part of the activities which will mark our Society in future.

GENERAL INSECURITY IN KARACHI.

Strong Action Demanded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 10.

The Hon'ble Mr. Webb, Chairman, Karachi Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, President, Sind Hindu Sabha, addressed a telegram to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay regarding the unprecedented insecurity of person and property in Karachi in which they urge immediate action.

Reply has been received to the effect that urgent representations have only recently been made to the Government of India and that it is hoped therefore that the defects in the Sind Police Force will be remedied very shortly.

The city is in a perfect state of panic and as is usual in such circumstances wild stories are afloat of crimes and outrages committed which add to the terror and alarm engendered by the serious occurrences which have actually taken place.

It is understood the Collector is arranging with the Military authorities for the services of a strong contingent to patrol the roads.

The proposed public meeting in connection with the state of insecurity will be presided over by Mr. Beaumont, President, Karachi Municipality. On account of the Mohorrum holidays the date of the meeting has been changed from Friday the 14th to Monday the 17th instant.

AN OFFSHOOT OF THE SAVAGE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

An offshoot of the Savage case came up before Mr. Justice Woodroffe to-day when an application in the case of the Bank of Bengal vs. Birkmyre Bros. was made on behalf of the defendants that Mr. Shorrocks, a Director of the Bank, be directed to answer certain interrogatories. After hearing arguments of both sides his Lordship refused the application with costs.

PROPOSED ADVISORY COUNCILS.

Meeting in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 10.

A meeting took place, to-day, at Government House, of selected representatives of various communities, summoned by the Governor, to discuss the proposals of the Government of India in connection with the formation of Advisory Councils and the enlargement of Legislative Councils.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Land Estates Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 10.

The final debate on the Madras Estates Land Bill took place on Saturday afternoon. Rajah Kurupam's motion to defer the passing of the Bill for three months was rejected. Before putting the motion to the Council, the Governor made a short speech, in the course of which he said he believed they were engaged in and had put their hands to the great, and what would prove to be good, piece of legislative work, the discussion of which at Council had been unfettered—almost as free as in the Select Committee.

The Governor added his testimony to the words spoken by the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes as to the value of criticism afforded by Non-Official Members in Council. This criticism, he said, was able, lucid and free from partisanship.

Regarding the protest raised by the Zemindars of the country, against the passing of the Bill, the Governor said:—"This is the latest memorial which is handed to me and which has come before the Council in which the Zamindars complain that due notice has not been taken of the various objections urged by them.

"I can assure you, gentlemen, the Government have deliberated fully whether they would be justified in suspending this Bill at this stage in order to comply with the request of the Zamindars. We have been told we have been cantering over the field of legislation and overriding the interests of the landholders, ignoring their protest and treating their representations without the proper consideration that they deserve. Indeed, gentlemen, I should like to assure you that it is not so. I do not think there is one point raised in the various Memorials, which we have received, which has not been discussed backwards and forwards, up and down, over and over again."

"I should like to assure the Zaminders that in deciding to go on with the Bill, we believe we are in no way injuring their vested interests and that their apprehensions of loss which will be entailed upon them by this legislative enactment, are groundless. We sincerely hope that it may be so, because it has been our desire to bring in a measure which will be absolutely fair to all parties concerned. I sincerely hope that the fears which they entertain as to the effect of this measure will be groundless.

"As to the working of the machinery which we have set up, the Hon. Members, no doubt, with some right on their side, think that probably, at the beginning, the machine will creak in the working, but I only hope our officials when they attend to the working of the machine will never forget the oil-can and that they will endeavour to make the working of the machine as smooth and easy as possible. I feel confident that if it should prove that readjustments of the machinery are necessary and further legislation is required to correct errors in the existing Bill, timely adjustment will be made.

"It is now my duty, gentlemen, to put the question t at the Bill, as amended, be passed into law."

The motion was put and agreed to. The Council then adjourned sine die.

"SANDHYA" SEDITION CASE.

Third Prosecution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

For the third time the "Sandhya," avernacular newspaper, was prosecuted to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of publishing seditious articles, the accused being Mahendranath Chatterjee described as the Printer, Publisher and Manager of the paper. After Mr. Hume had opened the case for the prosecution and formal evidence had been recorded the case was adjourned.

LOSS OF A CALCUTTA COAL STEAMER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

News reached the town this afternoon that the coal steamer "Amarypwis" had gone ashore this side of the Busxud Light House and it is believed she will become a total wreck. She loaded a full cargo of coal at Kidderpore and went down the river on 2nd instant, bound for Bombay. She had 6,000 tons of coal on board belonging to Messrs. T. J. Dass and Co. The cause of the loss of the steamer is not known.

PESHAWAR DISTRICT MANŒVRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 10.

Manœuvres in the Peshawar District are expected to commence about the 12th instant. The troops will consist of three brigades of Infantry and Divisional Troops.

The Brigade from the Peshawar Garrison will be composed of the Warwickshire Regiment; the 53rd Sikhs and the 59th Scinde Rifles and will be commanded by Brigadier-General Anderson.

The Divisional Troops will include the 5th Gurkhas and two Squadrons of the 19th Lancers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, FEBRUARY 10.—Lieut. Festing, Durham L. I., from Lucknow.
Capt. Jolly, I.M.S., from England.
Lieut. Hawkins, R.F.A., from England.
Capt. Swayne, R.G.A., from England.
Capt. Unthank, Durham, L.I., from England.
Major Majoribanks, 107th Pioneers, from Kirkee.
Lieut. Cruickshank, I.M.S., from Poona.
Lieut. Lang, 106th Pioneers, from Kirkee.
Lieut. Parbury, R.F.A., from Dinapore.
Major Stewart, R.F.A., from England.
Lieut. Johnstone, 101st Gurkhas, from England.
Capt. Compton, Som. L.I., from Poona.

DEPARTURES, FEBRUARY 10.—Lieut. Seymour. Bedford Regt., to Satara.
Capt. Compton, Som. L.I., to Poona.
Col. Dunsterville, R.A., to Aden.
Capt. Mackenzie, I.A., to Quetta.
Lieut. Parbury, R.F.A., to Dinapore.
Lieut. Masters, R.H.A., to England.
Lieut. Smith, Surrey Regt., to Mhow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

Lieutenant Williams, 35th Sikhs, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir T. Gordon-Walker, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

On return from leave, Major E. C. Ogilvie, Royal Engineers, is posted to Military Works in the Lahore Division.

On vacating his appointment in the Ordnance Department, Captain Cruickshank, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to the Home Establishment.

Lieutenant L. Espingwell, 97th Infantry, is appointed to the Nayar Brigade.

Captain F. R. S. Gervers, Royal Engineers, has been placed under orders for duty in India and will embark on 19th February.

It has been decided that officers should not in future apply for appointment to the Royal Horse Artillery but that they will be selected, by the War Office from lists submitted at the end of each training season by General Officers commanding, of those whom they may consider specially suitable for election for Royal Artillery in their present rank.

The General Officer commanding will also forward to the War Office a list of officers serving in the Royal Horse Artillery who are considered specially suitable for re-appointment to the Royal Horse Artillery in the next higher rank.

Majors, Captains and Lieuts, of the Royal Horse Artillery, within 60, 80 and 120 of the top of their respective lists for promotion, will be ineligible for the Royal Horse Artillery.

Lieut-Colonel G. B. Hodson, Deputy Surveyor-General, is proceeding on a year's leave.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW'S MANAGER.

Brutally Assaulted at Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 10.

Between half past seven o'clock and eight last night Mr. W. M. Turner, Managing Partner of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Company, was found lying unconscious on the side of Lake Avenue Road. The whole affair is shrouded in a mystery.

From the few particulars which have been gathered it appears that Mr. Turner, after returning from the hill station of Thaudaung yesterday, paid a visit to the Rangoon Club in the evening and appears to have been waylaid while on his way home to Churchill Road. It is not yet definitely known how and by whom the assault was committed and, had it not been for the accidental notice of his seemingly lifeless form by a lady and gentleman who happened to drive past the scene at the above hour, he would have in all probability remained all night in the lonely and sequestered spot where he had been most brutally assaulted. It is suspected that he had been struck violently across the face with a bottle, with the result that his nose was driven in flat into his face which was cut and gashed and contused in several places. After being conveyed to his house by the lady and gentleman who found him lying on the roadside Dr. Pearse, a private practitioner, was promptly summoned who found Mr. Turner's nose so badly crushed that it was necessary to insert tubes in the nostrils to draw the nose out. The severity of the assault and the suddenness with which it was inflicted make it almost impossible to enable the victim to account for it. The police have the matter in hand and suspicion rests on a Bengali ticca gharry wallah.

FACTORY COMMISSION.

Sittings in Calcutta Closed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

At the meeting of the Factory Commission to-day some important witnesses were examined.

The first was Colonel Crawford, I.M.S., of Hooghly, who said he had not noticed any deterioration in the health of the workmen from long hours. Speaking on behalf of the assistants in his Mills, he said they would prefer work commencing at 6 a. m. and half day on Saturday and he examined the children working in the mills and their age was under nine years.

Mr. Marine, of the Khurdah Jute Mills, said that the mills were started at 5 a. m. He had children in the mill under 14 years.

Mr. B. Foley, I. C. S., did not think there was any need to limit the hours of working. In the factories in Bengal they were already short enough and no complaint had been made against the Bengal factories in this respect on humanitarian grounds. He then described the conditions prevailing in the several mills he had visited. He did not think the minimum age of children working in the mills should be raised beyond nine years. The work required of them was very light and they look upon it more or less as play. He did not think there was any need to aim at uniformity in the administration of the Factory Act throughout India, as conditions vary greatly in different parts of India.

Lahimuddin Ahmed, of the Kankanara Mahomedan Association, said:—The chief object of the Association was to get Mahomedans in the villages to come and work in the mills. He said the workmen would much prefer to work during daylight with more holidays and shorter hours and higher wages.

Four weavers were also examined. They said though work was supposed to commence at 5 a.m., it really did at 4 and ended at 8-30 p.m.

This concluded the sitting of the Factory Commission who leave for Dacca and thence go on to Burma.

CAUSING DEATH OF A COOLIE.

Charge against Mr. Sunder.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

The Joint Magistrate of Alipur to-day had before him the case in which Mr. Sunder, Settlement Officer, Sunderbands, was charged with causing the death of a coolie by kicking him. The medical evidence shewed that the deceased was suffering from an enlarged spleen, the rupture of which caused his death. It appears the deceased came up from behind and laid hold of Mr. Sunder's ankles and the latter being taken unwares threw him off by kicking. The deceased fell heavily and shortly after expired. The Magistrate reserved judgment.

JAMALPUR RIOT APPEAL.

Rule Issued to Magistrate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY, 10.

Justices Rampini and Sharfuddin to-day had an application on behalf of one Abdulrahim, the leader of a Mahomedan mob during the Jamalpur riots.

It was argued on his behalf that he did not take part in the riots though he may have been a leader. After a short discussion their Lordships issued a Rule on the District Magistrate of Mymensingh to show cause why the order under Section 106 should not be set aside and that the District Magistrate should be represented at the hearing of the Rule.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The huge pavilion on the Maidan had a very gala appearance last evening, it being the "Grand Naval Night," under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Sir George Warrender. A slight indisposition, however, prevented His Excellency being present, but the Navy was fairly well represented in most of the seats. The pavilion was well filled and the programme presented was gone through with most marked success. Willie Harmston-Love was most successful in his somersaulting on horseback and the acrobatic dance by the Princess Quartette received much well deserved applause. The bounding Paterson Brothers in their great Trampolin Bar Act and the Frantz Troupe in their Acrobatic Drawing-room entertainment were even better than on previous occasions and their marvellous performance will bear witnessing a good many times yet. Miss Jennie Harmston-Love was prevented by illness from joining her sister Nellie on the silver wire, but the latter performed most successfully. The midship[illegible] Aloft seemed to please and astonish the sailor[illegible] good deal and was heartily applauded for his f[illegible] of skill and daring on the perpendicular pole. [illegible] well-trained dogs gave a very good account [illegible] themselves in their high jumping and diving, while the burlesque monkey on the wire was most amusing. The humours of the Decars Brothers kept the large audience in fits of laughter and Leoni filled in five minutes with a couple of comic songs.

In another column will be found the announcement of "Souvenir Matinees" to-morrow and on Saturday next. The performance will commence at 4 p.m. sharp at each of these Matinees and two gold watches and a silver watch will be given away amongst the children. Every child present will thus stand a good chance of winning one of these watches. Children will be admitted at half price to all parts of the pavilion at these Matinees.

To-morrow evening there will be the First Amateur Riding contest, when a handsome trophy will be presented to the competitor making the best attempt at standing on his feet on the pad on horseback three times round the ring.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

BY

DHONDO PANT.

ADVISORY COUNCILS. ONE wonders what will be the end of the movement now on foot to give Indians a larger share in the administration of this country. Advisory Councils, Councils of Notables are suggested and become, for the time being, questions of public interest, upon which all manner of opinions are expressed; and many of those opinions omit to recognize that bodies of advisers, such as those suggested, are not what the educated Indian seeks and are not really calculated to be of any great assistance to the administration. They are liable in their very nature to become the merest arenas of forensic eloquence and to be characterized by all the empty log-rolling of purely ornamental bodies. Until, in the recent debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Morley himself threw out a hint regarding the appointment of an Indian to the Viceroy's Executive Council, no one had dared—at least only half-heartedly, to propose the addition of an Indian to the Executive Councils of India. And yet this way, perhaps, salvation lies, salvation, that is to say, from the present position of murmuring and insecurity—and it might be wiser to at once put the closure upon all proposals for ornamental bodies of heterogeneous composition and limited powers, and decide to appoint instead one Indian to each of the Executive Councils of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. If this extra indigenous member were carefully chosen, it is difficult to see what harm could accrue; and on the other hand there is more than a possibility that such a proposal would be received with acclamation by the bulk of those who are perpetually clamouring for better representation.

An argument occasionally put forward against such an arrangement is that the Indian member, however able he might be, could not be trusted to treat confidential matters as confidential; to which the obvious reply is that until you have tried the experiment and placed an Indian in the proposed position of responsibility you have no right to assume that he will be a failure in this respect. Moreover, the argument omits to recognize that nothing in India can be kept confidential for very long, and that the least confidential departments of the present administration in India are those which are ex-officio deputed to deal with the most secret matters and are supposed to preserve the most inviolable silence concerning them. One hears tales from time to time of leakage of important information, many of which are unquestionably true and there is the authentic story of the gentleman travelling from northern India to Bombay who was met at Delhi by an obvious Agent of the Secret Service and informed by him that he (the Agent) had been ordered to shadow the gentleman to the end of the journey, a piece of information of which the gentleman in question was not slow to take advantage. The fact is that practically nothing can be kept secret in India for long; and those who receive first information of all that is transpiring are usually the very persons whom Government desire most to keep in the dark. On the other hand a good Indian might prove invaluable as an Executive Councillor and could bring to bear upon current questions of administration views which otherwise might never be considered at all. One cannot help feeling that the addition of one well-chosen and capable Indian to the Executive Councils of the Viceroy and the Governors of Madras and Bombay would be worth, from several points of view, more than all the Advisory Councils put together.

JUDGE AND JURY. The main local topic of the week has been the Address of Mr. Justice Beaman to the Jury of European and Indian women, united in solemn conclave, to hear what everyone hoped might be an instructive and inspiring address. It was a bold step for any man thus to walk alone into the arena and air his own views of the sex representing the bulk of his audience; and after the lengthy exposition to which he treated them it is hardly to be wondered at that the thumbs were turned down at the conclusion and the well-meaning Judge was metaphorically ordered to the lions. The only comment one can make after a hasty perusal of the reports of the meeting is that the address was too long, was too thickly cased in verbal hyperbole, and was not wholly suited to an audience composed almost entirely of Indians ladies. The latter have not yet reached the stage in their evolution when they have to be reproved for usurping the functions of the sterner sex or for seeking representation on public bodies: and so far as they are concerned, a more pointed address might have been framed by referring to the position held by prominent women in the Indian Society of past centuries. Nur Jahan, Chanda Mahlika, and the women of Chitor might each in their own way have pointed a moral and adorned a tale, which would have evoked less objurgation than the learned Judge's strictures upon the suffragette, the platform-speaker and the hospital nurse of Europe.

THE BOMBAY SEASON. Once again Bombay is launched upon the terrible chain of routs and dances which constitute the so-called season. It is one of the most curious features of European society in India that it cannot keep still; it must be either dining or dancing or going to concerts; and with a fine disregard for all principles of health it persists in crowding into the briefest possible period entertainments which would be equally, perhaps more, enjoyable if distributed over six months instead of as many weeks. It is largely the female sex who are responsible for a succession of fixtures which are liable to become excessively boring, if taken in too strong doses. They have practically nothing to do all day and consequently seek for amusement after sunset; and if they confined their dancing and merry-making to one portion of the year, or one centre only, one might easily forgive their attempts to brighten the drabness of life in India. Unfortunately perpetual dining and dancing acts in the same deleterious manner as morphia or opium; that is to say, the more you take of it the more you require to keep you going, and any sudden cessation of the treatment implies a reaction which affects the whole system and usually necessitates a visit from the doctor or a change to Europe. In consequence, the Bombay season is followed by a Mahableshwar season, and the latter in its turn by the still more dangerous Poona season, which is hardly over before fresh clothes and hats are demanded from fatigued husbands to satisfy the social demands of the capital. The whole year thus becomes a species of wild Walpurgis-nacht, and society is transformed into a band of dancing dervishes, who find in continuous gyration to the rhythm of barbaric music their only real excitement or desire to live. One admirable concert such as that which Lady Maud Warrender arranged last week is worth a dozen of the stereotyped dances and dinner parties which represent life in Bombay.

IMPERI[illegible] CABINET TROUBLES.

A Ministerial Crisis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

A London cable to the "Englishman" dated February 8, states:—The past week has clearly demonstrated that the Government is at its wit's end to establish some measure to bring cohesion into the heterogeneous elements it professes to control. In spite of Ministerial pronouncements regarding Naval policy, the Government proposes to reduce the programme as a despairing effort to curry favour with the Socialistic element. Luckily, want of unanimity in the Cabinet disclosed this fact.

To sum up, after the Government's inconsistent defence of its Irish policy and the recent bye-elections, it can now be stated that the end is in sight. It is impossible to see how the Cabinet will conscientiously steer through the pitfalls of the coming Budget and retain the country's waning confidence.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

INTERNATIONAL ATHELTICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

When the cable informed us that the American Inter-Collegiate Athletic authorities were desirous of arranging a contest between British and United States University men, most of us thought what a fine thing it would be if it could be carried out. Oxford and Cambridge athletes have hitherto only met Harvard and Yale cracks on the cinder path, but if the project suggested be carried out, the affair will be of far more importance. Not only would this be so from an athletic point of view, but also from the standpoint of the good it would do by bringing the best athletes of the Empire into contact. It is just the sort of thing the late Cecil Rhodes would have favoured, and all far-seeing Imperialists will try to help bring it about. Our American cousins have started well by enlisting the co-operation of Lord Desborough, who is so keenly interested in the Olympic Games. His support may go a long way towards influencing the Oxford and Cambridge authorities and should the English Varsity men be willing, the contest ought to have far reaching effects. Many English University men are inclined to exclusiveness and on this account there is sure to be some opposition. Our Home authorities have also strange ideas regarding the amateur status of the athletes at some of the American colleges outside Yale and Harvard. They ought to respect the judgment of the American Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association officials, however, and also recognise that Yale and Harvard athletes would not take part in the annual Inter-Collegiate meeting if the entrants from other colleges were not all they should be.

HOW TO ARRANGE IT.

It is thought that the Olympic Games in July will bring many 'Varsity men to London, so that a date soon after the finish of the games would be the most suitable time for the proposed International Inter-'Varsity Contest. No doubt many of America's Olympic representatives will be college men, but it is doubtful if a dozen Oxford and Cambridge athletes will gain places on our team. If, however, the challenge be accepted, it would be wise to hold the Oxford and Cambridge sports in June. The cracks would then be in form for the English championships and also the Olympic Games. Then as to other British University men some useful athletes might be expected from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and, of course, Scotland and Ireland. Picking the British team would be somewhat difficult, as our various collegian cracks do not meet at an annual contest as in the States. Still the times and performances at the trial meetings would be a very fine guide and a final trial might be held in London were there any doubt about the respective ability of over-seas and home cracks.

SHRUBB'S FINE PERFORMANCE.

Alfred Shrubb, the little Horsham professional runner recently met five American runners in a ten miles race at Boston, his rivals relieving each other at the end of each second mile. Even this did not prevent Shrubb winning, so that the Americans could not have been very fast men. Shrubb, finished the journey in 51mins. 33 2/5secs., which is over a minute faster than the best record by an American, viz, 52mins 38⅘secs. by W. D. Day The writer saw the latter create these figures, the tenure being Staten Island and the time Oct. of 1889. E. C. Carter and S. Thomas of England were on the scratch mark with Day. The writer (who had beaten the three named in a four miles level race the previous week) was also "favoured" with the post of honour, but reserved his efforts for another event as the limit was too long. This was shown in the race, as though Thomas and Day ran splendidly they failed to overhaul one of the long start division, though the American crack did run away from Thomas in the last mile and gain second place. To return to Shrubb, his performance of getting within 52⅕ secs of his World's record at Glasgow in Nov. of 1904 is remarkable when one considers the time of the year. No particulars as to whether the race was run indoors or out of doors, are as yet to hand though it is probable it was the former.

MORE TROUBLE.

More trouble has arisen in connection with the Olympic Games and this time it is confined to Golfers. The Olympic officials say they invited the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews, to send a delegate to the Olympic Committee, but the club officials say no invitation was received. Anyway the Olympic Committee decided to hold both an Individual and Team Olympic competition and chose Deal as the venue. Unfortunately several well known players are opposed to the idea, apparently because a body other than a golfing society is promoting it. This may weaken our team, or teams, yet even so British golf ought to be well represented.

Writing about the ancient game, it looks as though the best balls will cost more in future. Several of the leading makers have agreed to only allow 3 per cent. per dozen, instead of 6 per cent. as formerly, for old balls returned, which will make each ball cost 3d. more.

BOXING.

Curley Watson of England is a prime favourite with French sportsmen since he scored such a fine win over Coeuille, one of the best French boxers in the English style. The ex-sailor was fully a stone lighter than the Frenchman, which is a big handicap, when little men are concerned. Most of the Frenchmen, who saw the contest at Paris, were amazed at the manner Watson shaped against his big rival, who was well behind on points, when he retired in the sixth round with an injured wrist. Watson is now to meet Frank Erne of America, who, though perhaps not quite the boxer he was, is likely to prove a very tough customer for Watson.

Young Joseph of Aldgate has gradually been climbing the ladder of fame and his latest victory makes it apparent that he is right in the first flight. When he scored over Goldswains on a former occasion, the latter had recently returned from a trip to America and was not in the best of condition. It was on this account that a second meeting was arranged and in which Goldswain made a gallant bid for victory. It was the old story, however, of a strong, sturdy boxer with youth on his side proving too good for a more scientific but less vigorous man, who is commencing to feel his years of active work in the fistic world. Joseph had the contest well won before it was half over and though Goldswain made big efforts in the thirteenth and fourteenth rounds, he could never get in a knock-out blow and Joseph was well entitled to the decision at the expiration of the twenty rounds. The winner scales 10st. 2lbs. and he is now anxious to try conclusions with one of America's cracks at the weight.

ENGLAND'S RUGBY TEAM.

Though Wales beat England in the Rugby International match at Britstol on Saturday, the opinion is pretty general that the representatives of the Rose acquitted themselves very well. We are quite used to seeing Welshmen beat Englishmen on the Rugby football field, and their triumph at Bristol enabled them, for the first time, to take the lead on the whole series with a total of 12 wins as against 11 by England. Their run of success in recent years has been wonderful and the reason is easy to explain. It all hinges on the matter of combination, as, while the wearers of the leek know each other's play to a nicety, the English fifteen is invariably something resembling a scratch side. This, of course, is entirely the fault of the Rugby Union officials, who year after year ignore sound advice "to pick the English team early in the season and then arrange a dozen trial matches, so that the selected may learn to combine properly." Considering some of the English players often meet for the first time (on the same side) it is a wonder they do as well as they do. It is all very well to try and please the supporters of the game in all parts of the country, but it does not result in victories. In Saturday's game the half backs were new to each other, and yet there is no position on the field in which perfect understanding is more necessary. All things considered, the English side played up very well and if there are no material changes they will do better still against Scotland and Ireland.

SENSATIONAL START.

The Welshmen were quickly into their stride,—a dropped goal by Bush, a penalty by Winfield and a try (converted) from Bush, giving them a lead of 12 points before the game was twenty minutes o[illegible] After this the home forwards—badly beaten at [illegible]art—showed up better and during the rest of the game the Englishmen had a trifle the best of matters and once got within three poin[illegible] to their rivals. Just when a close finish loo likely, however, Gabe and Gibbs got over and both tries were converted, and though Birkett added another try for England, the visitors were able to claim an advantage of 28 points to 15.

POINTERS.

The outstanding feature of the game was the brilliancy of Bush, who was a great factor in the Welsh victory. Many South Africans would have felt strange to see Williamson (a Grahamstown boy) figuring at "half" with a coloured colleague, but the pair certainly combined very well. The former, by the way, is the first Rhodes scholar, who has figured in an International Rugby match in England. Wales crossed England's line for five tries to the four by the beaten men, so there was not much in it, in this respect. Fully 25,000 spectators were present, which conveys an idea of the popularity of Rugby in the West of England.

THE SOCCER GAME.

The chief incidents of the League Championship games on Saturday were the defeats of the leaders in the English and Scottish League. Manchester United went under on visiting Sheffield United (2 goals to 0) and Falkirk had to acknowledge defeat (2—1) on the ground of Third Lanark. The English leaders are still far in front of all rivals, but Celtic and Dundee are now on terms with Falkirk. Another remarkable result was the defeat of Chelsea by Notts Forest, on the former's ground, by 4 goals to 0. The success of Birmingham on visiting Aston Villa is also worthy of special mention.

TURF MATTERS.

Owing to the injury to Persimmon, the services of Florizel II will be in considerable demand this season and the full brother of the 1896 Derby Winner will stand at the Sandringham Stud during 1908. Writing of Florizel II reminds one that one of his offspring, Formia, won the recent Johannesburg Summer Handicap. Home sportsmen were also much interested in the first South African Derby and the venture ought to lead to improvement in the native bred thoroughbred.

Home racing matters are a bit slack just now. Fortune was kind to the Hurst Park executive and the meeting on the banks of the Thames (once known as Happy Hampton) was carried through successfully. Matters were not so satisfactory at the Manchester fixture, however, one of the two day's racing scheduled having to be abandoned owing to fog. The racing at both places and also at Windsor proved of an interesting character, though hardly of sufficient importance to warrant special comment.

CRICKET.

Home cricketers are awaiting the meeting of the M. C. C. on Monday with eagerness as we shall then know the opinions of the country captains regarding the scheme of an Imperial Cricket Contest. Some are known to be in favour, but others do not want to see the Country Championship programme upset. Innovations are not much in favour among criketers, otherwise they might see the utility of only playing one innings aside for Country Championship matches, which would enable three to be decided in a week.

DOWN UNDER.

The best news we have had from Australia lately is that A. O. Jones is in harness again. It was pleasing to learn that Hobbs had made a century against Tasmania and that Hardstaff had also trounced the bowling. That Gunn was in hospital with a slight sunstroke, however, was bad news to hear, though the pill was sugared by the knowledge that A. O. Jones fielded substitute. After this we may look for him to lead his team to victory in the remaining Test matches, particularly if Hayes c[illegible] [illegible]an only find his real form.

IN GENERAL.

The King of S[illegible]ain is showing great keeness in the game of Polo and [illegible] promises to become a really fine player.

The Stade Bordelais Cl[illegible] team has won the Rugby Championship of Fran[illegible], beating Stade Francais by 19 points to 0.

Rutt of Germany, one of the pair who [illegible] won the recent six days cycle race at New York, h[illegible] just beaten Poulain of France in a 50 kilometres race behind human pacing at Paris.

Upwards of 7,000,000, spectators have attended the English (two divisions) and Southern League matches during the present season,

It is expected that a Lacrosse team from Harvard University will visit England during 1908.

The rowing authorities at Pennsylvania University want to arrange a match with the winners of the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, but the English 'Varsity oarsmen do not favour the idea.

A. Massey did 18 holes of the Biarritz golf course in 64 strokes recently and the Frenchman will be strongly fancied for his match with H. Vardon.

RAID ON A VILLA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—A most daring and murderous attack was perpetrated on the night of Tuesday last on the suburban residence of Mr. N. V. Jayaker at Goregaon in Salsette, resulting in a more or less serious injury to some of the inmates of the house, and the loss of property worth about Rs. 800. On the night in question the inmates of the house consisting of two males, three females and a couple of a children retired to rest as usual. Towards midnight a tremendous crash, which proceeded from the front door, and which subsequently turned out to be caused by a large stone used by the robbers for breaking open the door, awoke an elderly lady who was sleeping with two children in the outer hall leading to the main door. Fortunately, the stone did not hit the lady, otherwise it would have caused her instantaneous death. She was the foremost to be confronted by a most ghastly spectacle calculated to paralyse a man of iron nerves. About half a dozen stalwart ruffians in semi-nudity bearing torches and lathies in their hands rushed in and, surrounding the appalled lady, used their lathies on her freely and asked her to produce gold. The hubbub awoke other occupants, and Mr. Jayaker was the first to appear on the scene. The moment the burglars saw him, they made a rush at him, and dealt him several blows, but fortunately he rushed past them into the road shouting for help. His brother-in-law, who was sleeping in an adjourning room, came out and faced the marauders and a hand-to-hand fight ensued. Meanwhile, some of the assailants happened to have their looks directed towards a female who had gold ornaments on her person. Immediately they dragged her on to the verandah, and began to strip her. Things which could be easily removed were secured by the burglars but there were bangles which did not come off so easily and the burglars began to look for an instrument to cut them off. The girl showed remarkable presence of mind on the occasion. She told them that she would remove the bangles herself and surrender them up voluntarily. She slid the bangles off her hands and eluding the vigilant watch of the ruffians, threw them on to the side where the old lady was sitting. As succour was expected every moment, the robbers had no opportunity to ferret out the bangles. Mr. Jayaker's brother-in-law was most brutally handled. The odds were against him and he was alone without any weapons of self-defence. Notwithstanding this, he stood so manfully and courageously that were it not for his bold resistance, the whole house would have been pillaged. He has received several wounds on the head and over the body, and in spite of this he had secured one of the burglars when he saw that aid was approaching, but eventually the miscreant eluded his grasp, and escaped along with his co-mates with the secured booty. However, in his despair, he bit the rogue on the leg, and if ever the gang is secured, it would lead to their identification. The old lady is also much injured having received a shower of blows on the ears and head.

It appears that the dastardly attack was premeditated. The villa in question is a few yards off from the station on the skirts of the Bombay Road, and in the midst of a few residences surrounding it. When Mr. Jayaker rushed out as mentioned above he made straight to the mali's hut, but to his dismay he found the door thereof secured from outside. It was subsequently found out that most of the houses which stood at a short distance from the villa were similarly secured from outside with a view that the miscreants may not be disturbed in their predatory work. The whole occurrence was of a very short duration, hardly 25 minutes, and when succour arrived, it was too late, the bandits had already made good their escape. The police are on the alert assiduously and it will not be long before the criminals are brought to justice. We hear of petty robberies being committed in the suburbs or attempts at burglarious entry made, when persons go to reside there during the prevalence of Plague in the City, but the tragic occurrence of Tuesday night completely casts into shade these crimes and must have been to the people a thing of the past when police "bundobast" was in its infancy. The attention of the authorities is therefore most urgently invited in order that the confidence of he people who may go to reside in the suburbs during he epidemic may be restored.

THE NAVASAKTI CASE.

Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

The hearing of the Nav[illegible] defamation case was resumed to-day before [illegible] Chief Presidency Magistrate, when Counsel for the defence said he would call no evidence. Mr. Hume then summed p the defence The Magistrate reserved judgment.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

ENGLISH LABOUR PARTY.

Attitude of Workers.

(FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.)

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Mr. J. Haslam, Labour M. P., announces that the officials of the Derbyshire Miners' Association have decided not to take a ballot of the Association's members concerning the joining of the Labour Representation Committee unless the new departure made at the Labour Party's Conference at Hull is fully explained, as Mr. Stephenson's resolution seems to imply that those joining the committee will be committed to unadulterated socialism.

Mr. W. E. Harvey, Liberal-Labour M. P., stated to an interviewer yesterday that it was impossible for him to associate himself with a man like Mr. Quelch.

The "Daily Chronicle" declares that the organised Labour forces will possibly weaken and wreck the Liberal Party, and the only practical result will be to leave the Tories in possession. Labour men probably do not realise what the proceedings at the Hull Conference mean; but the danger is real, and the Labour and Liberal Parties should take bearings. If the Labourites and the trades unionists ally themselves in a policy of Marxian revolutionary socialism, they will alienate the sympathy of the vast majority of social reformers.

The "Spectator" states that the Labour Party has committed itself to full-blooded collectivism, and that it has fallen under the influence of extremists like Mr. Grayson, M. P. It is impossible to imagine the party developing except in accordance with the official statement of its objects.

American Anti-Trust Crusade.

ANOTHER BIG ACTION AGAINST THE STANDARD OIL CO.

Further action against the Standard Oil Company has been taken on charges of having accepted rebates from the Alton Railroad Company. It is estimated that the charges entail £12,000,000 in fines.

The Standard Oil Company's appeal against the fine of 29,000,000 dollars (about £5,848,000), which was imposed upon it by Judge Landis in August last, is still dragging on.

[The Washington correspondent of the London "Times" stated on August 4 last:—"The first stage of perhaps the most important case ever brought by the Federal authorities against a corporation closed yesterday, when Judge Landis, of the United States District Court at Chicago, inflicted upon the Standard Oil Company the sensational fine of 29,240,000 dollars (about £5,848,000. This sum was reached by the imposition of the maximum penalty for each of 1,462 violations of the Elkins anti-rebate law, of which the company was convicted in its dealings with the Chicago and Alton Railway between September, 1903, and March, 1905. The reading of the decision took over an hour, and Judge Landis was cheered each time he alluded in scathing terms to the officials of the corporation. After classifying those who evade rebate laws with counterfeiters of money and robbers of mails, he proceeded to pulverise the arguments adduced by the defence. It would be difficult, he said, to conceive a more abhorrent heresy than their contention that the Constitution gave them an inherent right to make a secret agreement concerning railway rates. Neither for that nor for the assertion that portions both of the Elkins and of the Inter-State Commerce law were unconstitutional could he find the slightest justification. Turning to the plea that acceptance of rebates from the Chicago and Alton was without the operation of the Inter-State Commerce law, inasmuch as the railway was wholly within Illinois, Judge Landis made an extremely interesting definition of the nature of Inter-State commerce. The test, he said, is whether the commodity to be transported is eventually to pass from one State to another. If it is it must be treated as Inter-State commerce, even in the event of its transportation by a railway w[illegible]hich lies wholly within the limits of the State. Afterwards Judge Lan[illegible]dis granted a stay of execution for 60 days to admit of the filing o[illegible] a bill of exceptions."

Subsequently Judge Grosscup, o[illegible] the United States Court of Appeals granted an application for a writ of error in the case against the Standard Oil Company.

The Federal Commissioner of Corporations in a letter to President Roosevelt summarising the new instalment of his report on the petroleum industry, accuses the Standard Oil Company of apparently sacrificing the interests of the American consumer for the purpose of securing its foreign business (said Reuter's correspondent at Washington on August 11). The letter gives tables of comparative prices in varying periods between 1903 and 1905 in the United States, England, Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, and the Orient and showing differences in favour of foreign consumers ranging from 1.9 to 2.8 cents per gallon, after allowing a cent a gallon for difference in the quality of the oil. In conclusion, the Federal Commissioner declares that, having a monopoly at home, the Standard Oil Company charged such prices that it could thereby practise extortion, and the American consumer had to pay these prices. Meeting with competition abroad, the Standard Oil Company had given the foreign consumer enormously lower prices, and had used the profits made at home to maintain its position abroad. So the American consumer has been severely discriminated against for the purpose of maintaining not the dominance of the American export trade, but the dominance of a particular combination which used its power frequently and conspicuously to the disadvantage of the American public. The report says that the statistics given were secured by a representative of the bureau, who visited the more important oil-consuming countries for the purpose. The report illustrates the extraordinary variations in the prices of oil in different localities of the United States, which are due, as it alleges, to the Standard Oil Company's policy of raising prices proportionately to the monopoly it enjoys and lowering them proportionately to the competition from which it suffers. The report also shows that 95 per cent, of the railroads in the country pay toll to the Standard Oil Company by purchasing lubricants from subsidiary companies at double the prices charged by independent concerns, the only explanation of which is the distribution of freight traffic by the Standard Oil Company or possibly the weight of financial influence.]

The Druce Case.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MRS. ROBINSON.

STATEMENT BY THE PROSECUTING COUNSEL.

In the Bow-street Police Court before Sir Albert de Rutzen, P.M., Mrs. Robinson was charged with having committed perjury when giving evidence in the recent case against Herbert Druce.

Sir Charles Matthews, counsel for the prosecution, in opening the case, said that Mrs. Robinson's husband worked as a shepherd at Worksop, in Nottinghamshire, in 1870, and both he and the accused sailed for New Zealand in 1874. They resided at Waimate in 1875. The accused was the mother of several children, including Maud, who was born in 1881, and who is Maud O'Neill, was a witness before Mr. Plowden, P.M., and never stated her relationship with the accused or her real name. After her husband's death in 1884 the accused kept boarding houses at New Brighton and False-grove-street, Christchurch, and other places until 1906. She had been paid £3 19s. per week since her arrival in England. A witness who had known the accused since 1878 was now coming from New Zealand.

Sir Albert de Rutzen dismissed Mr. Kimber's unsupported statement that the accused was of unsound mind.

British Politics.

SPEECH BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Speaking [illegible]h, Mr. H. H. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exche[illegible] [illegible]red that the Government's generous and indul[illegible] [illegible]ties for denominational instruction would not be [illegible]ated. The Government's policy was to put the nation first and the sections afterwards. Regarding old-age pensions, he did not think that any satisfactory scheme could be based upon the con[illegible]butory system. He was not in favour of paying [illegible]ns at a certain age regardless of need or othe[illegible]s. He urged that the pensions must at the [illegible] be maintained with the humiliations [illegible] law relief.

He denied that the Liberal Ad[illegible] [illegible]sired to injure any class. What it did de[illegible] to assert the overriding claims of the whole community against those of all particular classes or interests.

A dozen suffragettes were ejected for disturbing the meeting.

Morocco.

FRANCE'S ATTITUDE.

In the French Chamber of Deputies Mr. Jaures interpellated the Government with regard to Moroccan affairs. A great feature of the debate which took place was the dramatic intervention of M. Delcasse with an apology for the Moroccan policy pursued by him while Minister for Foreign Affairs and a stirring protest against the hesitations and timidities prompting M. Jaures and his followers to demand the abandonment of the European mandate in Morocco.

STREE BODHE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS JUBILEE.

Addresses by Indian Ladies.

A UNIQUE GATHERING.

A meeting of ladies belonging to different communities in the city was held yesterday at the Framji Cowasji Hall, Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie presiding. Besides ladies there were also a number of gentlemen present. Purdah arrangements were made to accommodate 'Purdah' women. Some of the Mahomedan ladies were, however, found seated on the platform and the remarkable thing about the meeting was that perhaps for the first time Mahomedan ladies were seen addressing in public a mixed gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

On the motion of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie was elected to preside.

MRS. MUIR-MACKENZIE.

Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie in addressing the meeting said:—"I feel very proud and pleased to preside to-day at this interesting gathering. First, because so many of the speakers are my friends, and secondly because it is a unique occasion. I fancy this must be the first time Hindu, English, Mahomedan and Parsee ladies have met to speak in public from the same platform. We are in a way pioneers, and pioneers are always interesting. I think you all know my earnest desire and yearning to see the education of women grow and spread in every nation and among all classes. The position of women is not what it ought to be even in the West, still less in the East. Woman has not yet attained to her full capacity and become what she has it in her to become; but the nation which first produces women of full mental stature will be the foremost nation on earth. The Stree Bodhe motto is the right one. No nation, it says, can be great which does not educate the mothers of the race. It is a saying of Napoleon who was a great genius, and no man thinks or speaks rightly about the position of woman who does not possess a touch of genius. The man who is willing to sacrifice great future issues so that he can enjoy a moderate ideal in the present is very far removed from being either genius or sage. He is the man we all know as a good man, a kind man, an honest man, but he does not look beyond to-day. He does not trouble himself about the future of the human race or the part woman is to play in it. He frankly prefers as a wife, a gentle companion who will admire his cleverness, but she need not necessarily be clever and educated herself.—better she should not be too clever according to his ideal. Another race of men must come into existence with a grander ideal of what women should be. Such a race can come into existence if mothers will train their sons to think rightly about the education of women. Mothers should take care to give their daughters facilities for education, equal to those which they give their sons and point out to the sons that their sisters' education is quite as important as their's, because the sisters will some day be the mothers of sons themselves. Let us educate the man child in these ideas and the world's opinion will change for the better. This gathering shows that there is no reason to be discouraged at the progress which is being made in the education of Indian women. Already there are Indian lady-graduates, —girls who have successfully passed through college courses. This is in itself a wonderful thing. For it is only for the last fifty years that England and Europe and America can show such girls and women. India might well be content if its women were not further educated than the girls of England fifty or a hundred years ago. But while some Indian girls have leapt to the front, in must not be forgotten that multitudes remain behind; and your ideal should, I think, be to spread the humbler and more elementary forms of education among the many rather than to make graduates of the few. And I would say a word to the men. There are leaders among the Indian people who are afraid of educating and bringing out their women. Their fears are groundless. The experience of the West is that women improve with knowledge their womanly qualities no less than men incr[illegible] with knowledge their virile virtues. I did not mean to speak [illegible] at any length but I have been carried away by a s[illegible]ject which lies very near my heart. The time has c[illegible] for me to give way to the speakers of this afterno[illegible] and I will call upon Lady Cowasji Jehangir t[illegible] her address." (Loud Applause.)

LADY JEHANGIR.

Lady Jehangir read a paper on the "Ancient Iranis and their Manners and Customs." She pointed out that some of the reforms which they had introduced among them within the last few years, and which they attributed to Western civilisation, existed among the forefathers of the Parsees in the Avesta age long before the dawn of civilisation in the West. The Ancient Iranis took it to be their first duty to be educated and to impart education. They looked upon an educated man and woman as an ornament to society. Not only the Iranees of Avesta times but also of the Phelvi age thought the same. The ancient Iranee considered educating the young quite important for good government, good morals, social progress and religion. In those days every child was impressed to speak the truth and think truthfully and to act honestly, and it was considered a most disgraceful thing to tell a lie. According to the writings of Herodotus, a child remained under the sole influence of its mother till the age of five and the good qualities of the mother were imprinted on the child's young mind. If a child's education was neglected up to the age of 15, the parents were held responsible for it. From the age of 5 to 20 a child's chief education lay in teaching him horsemanship, archery and truthfulness. After 20 the young chose their own profession. Professor Rep had remarked about the moral education among the ancient Iranis that the most remarkable and the most beautiful form in which the moral spirit of the Persian people realised itself in life was the well-known Persian education, and that at an early age were implanted in the souls of the young Persians the sentiments which should always guide them in all their dealings and which prepared and hardened their bodies in order that as capable citizens they might thereby be able at some time to serve their native country with worthy deeds.

The speaker proceeded to say that it was the first duty of children to obey their parents. The ancient Iranis were proud of physical education along with mental training and tried their best to make the children hardy. Their chief aim was to make them simple and useful citizens. Their education was not theoretical but practical. Special attention was paid to the formation of character, and in schools severe notice was taken if a boy was found guilty of falsehood or deception. Stilo and Zenophon had both spoken very highly of the way of imparting education by the ancient Irani school-masters. The pupils rose early and never went out of their houses without saying prayers. A certain portion of the day was set apart for giving moral and religious education and very great attention was paid to physical training, which chiefly consisted of riding and archery. Riding was considered essential in physical training. Even boys of five and seven used to ride well, and were taught how to use the bow and arrow and to throw lances and slings. The chief prayer of the ancient Iranis was to ask for many children. The ancient Irani women were always anxious to give their daughters such education as to make them useful in homes and ornamental in society. An Irani girl did not consider her education to be finished as soon as she was married. But after her marriage her husband always considered it his duty to continue the education of his wife. In their prayers the Irani women asked to have their daughters well educated, full of good thoughts, good words and more so of good deeds, noble, pious and obedient to their husband. Public opinion was very strong in ancient Iran that every girl must marry, and match-making was considered an act of religious merit. The girl was at liberty to choose her own husband. Even now, in the midst of the marriage-prayer the husband and wife are asked if they made that matrimonial alliance of their own free will and with honest motives. The knot of matrimony was tied after obtaining the mutual consent of both parties. The custom of divorce was not known to the ancient Irani. Among the ancient Iranis there was no custom of exchanging marriage presents. The father or guardian of the girl made her a present of some ornament but the son-in-law got no present at all, and the disgraceful custom of asking money or dowry from the girl's parents did not prevail in those days. The Iranis of the Avesta age married only one wife but latterly they learnt many vices from the Greeks, and among others that of marrying more than one wife. In those days woman enjoyed a very high position in Society. According to Dr. Gyger the lady of the Avesta age was the equal of her husband instead of being his subordinate. She was not a slave but a companion to him and she co-operated with him in all domestic and other matters and enjoyed all rights and privileges like her husband. Afterwards as the ancient Iranis became addicted to vices their women fell lower in the social scale. With the extension of their empire and the increase of their wealth, the good qualities of the ancient Iranis disappeared and they fell into evil ways. Among the ancient Iranies it was (notwithstanding the high position of woman) considered a great indignity to be compared to a woman. If a man wanted to insult another man he would call him "worse than a woman." Among the ancient Iranies three things were considered acts of great charity. They were (1) helping quietly a respectable person reduced to poverty, (2) helping a person with money who wished to be educated and had no means to do so, and (3) Helping a person with advice or money who wished to be married. They might say with just pride that the stream of Parsee charity flowed in that direction even to-day.

Lady Jehangir concluded her speech with saying that the Parsees might well be proud of one another. Though but a scattered remnant now, they came of a great historical race and in the good-will of the Almighty it should not be in vain that through the twelve hundred years of their dispersion they had so strenuously striven, individually and collectively, to live up to the noble traditions of their historical past.

MRS. ALI AKBAR.

Mrs. Ali Akbar, who spoke in English, then addressed the meeting. She said:—

I must ask at the outset your forgiveness in undertaking the impossible task of even venturing to sketch the outlines of a vast subject like "Newspapers and their influence on Women." However impossible the task, the charm of handling it on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration of a paper like the "Stree Bodhe" is irresistible and that fact is my excuse for the indulgence which I ask at your hands. The word "News" is a patent one and an acrostic of the initial letters of the words North, East, West and South, and that alone clearly indicated its enormous and extensive scope of survey. The influence which such an instrument as a newspaper is bound to wield is writ large on all minds, except perhaps one, and that is my unfortunate Indian Sister. It is my desire to point this out to-day. Before I do so I must recapitulate very shortly what a newspaper is, what it can do and what it ought to do for the land of India in the cause of Social Reform and the enlightenment of my sisters of this soil? The press is a mighty organ and when we look back into history we may put down the discovery of printing as the great reforming influence of social life. To the press we owe the dissemination of several kinds of truths, and true civilization follows a free press. The press is a great weapon and may be compared to the lash of the scourger or the balm of the physician. We can apply the whip and we can heal the wounded, we can equally assist the poor to his own, and open up the feelings of compassion for the friendless; equally through the press we can express the wickedness of some and shortcomings of others. In fact the newspaper is now a "sine qua non" to any one who takes the least interest in any burning question of the day or desires to keep abreast of the times. The great advance of journalism during the latter half of the 19th century and the ever-spreading influence of the daily papers have at last created a general interest in newspapers. The ever-increasing activity of life, specially of commercial life, is reflected in the history of the newspaper press. Art, Music, Drama and Sport receive their own share along with science, literature and general news of the day. Such is the benefit conferred by a well-conducted newspaper. What influence, then, could such a weapon command if it were introduced into Zenanas and Harems or in secluded Hindu Female Circles? I would appeal to Social Reformers to find means to make newspaper reading possible in their own homes. Not much education is needed to enable the girl or the mother to read the daily news thus provided. What they must devise is to get such reading cheaply and of a better class. Little can these Social Reformers dream of the helping hand they will thus receive in support of their own cause, for it be the girl or the mother the constant reading from newspapers of the struggle that is taking place in the world, the infusion of the knowledge from all parts of the globe and the striking advances in all the corners of the earth are bound to produce an effect which no amount of preaching can achieve. Napoleon I has spoken thus of the power of journalism: "A journalist is a grumbler, a censurer, a giver of advice, a regent of sovereigns, a tutor of nations. Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets." Then again we have to look to its educational effect. Now-a-days newspapers are worked up to such a pitch of literary merit that to a reader of novels chapters of interesting reading are provided. To a sportsman or a financier the daily stir in their respective lines is well and truly marked out for their edification. To a politician and social reformer all news pertaining to these branches are faithfully depicted. Be one inclined for business or to literary flights, he will not lack any information in these directions. Such, such is the power and influence of the newspaper. We have them in Vernacular, we have them in English. If our ladies take to serious and careful reading of them, not only will their educational wants be supplied to a certain extent, but what is more they will study the trend of the advance of civilization and be able to mark its progress and be in a position to judge as to its good and its bad side and be able to learn to a certain extent for themselves the efficacy of following one or another mode of thought or feeling, as may best suit their environment and surroundings and which may be expected from their light of reflection to yield the greatest good. It behoves therefore every true reformer to place before the ladies of their families such newspapers as are well informed, correct and readable, and to inculcate in them the [illegible] love of reading during all available leisure moments. [illegible] idea may sound light to some, but to them I ap[illegible]eal to look below the surface and if a trial be given, they [illegible] are sure in course of time to discover a gold mine. It should [illegible] an axiomatic fact with all true lovers of humanity that we c[illegible]annot any longer afford to keep our women folk in the [illegible]ackground, and that they must be made to take part in [illegible] all things natural to their instincts, and above all they must [illegible] be prepared to stand on an equal intellectual footing with [illegible] their European sisters, and to accomplish this, our friend, [illegible] the newspaper, will be a powerful instrument wielding an [illegible]normous influence for good and by doing this a great [illegible] benefit is bound in course of time to be reaped in the cau[illegible] of social reform. In conclusion, let me say that an excellent [illegible] illustration of my remarks is to be found in the newspaper wh[illegible]ose 50th anniversary we are celebrating to-day. Itself one of the pioneers, we hope that many may follow in its steps. If, in the time to come, a development of newspapers for lady readers takes place, as we hope it may, it will be pleasant for the Proprietors of the "Stree Bodhe" to feel that they were one of the first to enter the field and to give useful example to others,

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU,

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who spoke in English, in addressing the meeting, impressed upon her hearers the necessity of giving education to Indian women as a means of bringing about the social reforms which were so urgently advocated. Their women had ample capacity for acquiring mental culture. In fact they had inherited it from ancient times. But she urged that the education of women should not be confined to the narrow limit of attending schools, but should have a broader basis of culture which fitted them to take their proper place in the world. She thought the purdah system was one great stumbling block in the way of social reforms in this country. From her experience of Hyderabad she knew that Mahomedan ladies of high social position, on whom purdah was most rigidly enforced, felt the disadvantages of the system, and were yearning for a time when they could disoard it. Of course, it was not possible to abolish the system all at once, but she thought that if a proper system of education was introduced and pushed on, the evil custom of purdah would gradually die out. (Loud applause.)

MRS. HERLEKAR,

Mrs. Herlekar, who spoke in Marathi, said it was a Red Letter Day in the History of women's education in India. The ancient history of India was full of heroines. Could they be offsprings of ignorant parents? But the country degenerated slowly and ignorance ruled supreme. The education under the British rule, however, opened the eyes of men and called their attention to their own degeneration. They learned that it was their first and foremost duty to educate the girls, the future mothers of the country. Their own ancient history and the history of the civilized nations encouraged them in their new faith. Now they found a number of well-educated ladies among them, some of whom were doctors, artists, nurses, teachers, writers and speakers. Though it was but a small number when compared to the vast population of their country, it was by no means small compared to the constant difficulties in their way. They might well be proud of it. Their Parsee sisters, however, surpassed all others. There were many independent, clever, and educated ladies in that community. The Stree Bodhe, the jubilee of which they were celebrating that day, was first conducted by the late philanthropic and worthy gentleman, Mr. Kabraji, and after him, by his two educated daughters, Misses Kabraji, who deserved credit for the useful work they were doing. The Golden Day for India would be when knowledge spread all over the country, even through the remotest villages as in Japan, when social evils like early marriages and child widows were rooted out, and when society would abound in useful women-workers.

MISS ATTIYA FYZEE,

Miss Fyzee, who spoke in Urdu, said that in India they had no system of training teachers for elementary or secondary education and if there was any it stood in a very peculiar position and unknown. If was difficult to see what argument would defend the absence of so important a feature for progress or advancement of the nation. It might be said that training colleges produced stereotyped teachers, rigid, cold and of mechanical uniformity. But the material had been improving, and the trained teacher had always an advantage over the others in certain points. He would be cool and sure and able to command respect and attention in a big class room. The greatest merit of the teacher lay in securing his own effacement. There was no body of men on whom higher responsibilities and duties lay than teachers, and probably no other professional men could carry their work into their lives to such an extent. The boy would ever be with them and would engage their minds even in their vacations and spare moments. In India, the practice of a large school was made up of survivals of traditions, good, bad and indifferent, lasting beyond the needs and requirements which had brought that practice into existence. The narrowness and inertia of the present system demoralized any scheme to higher excellence in education. Committing by heart large masses of prose and poetry in a superficial manner and without understanding them was very much in vogue on the plea that it strengthened memory. Physical training there was none. The school was no more than a mechanical institution. Some great educational readjustment was very essential at that juncture. Girls must be sent out to Germany to assimilate new thoughts and new ideas and to undergo a course of training, for the mordern science and method of instruction was due to Germany. The intellectual atmosphere of India would then be saturated with fresh ideals.

The speaker then compared the Western and Eastern systems of education and concluded her lecture with a strong recommendation for a radical change in the latter.

Mrs. Goorocbai then addressed the meeting in Gujerati and observed that such subjects should be introduced into the curriculum of higher university examinations as were useful to women.

Miss S M. Cursetji in moving a vote of thanks to Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie said they were proud to find that the lady who presided on that unique occasion was an English lady of considerable culture and vast sympathies. Mrs. Muir Mackenzie did not come amongst them, as was sometimes done, in a sort of patronising manner. She had the interests of the people of this country sincerely at heart, and the speaker ventured to say that if there were many such ladies as Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie in this country, they would not hear anything about discord and disaffection among the people. Indian women had every reason to congratulate themselves on the progress they had made in matters educational, for what they had accomplished during the past fifty years compared favourably with the educational progress of the women of the Western countries, taking into consideration the conditions under which they lived and the difficulties they had to contend with. Of course they had yet a great deal to learn from the nations of the West. What gave them the greatest pleasure that afternoon was to find that among the speakers there were two ladies from a community which was considered most backward in point of education in this country. This was indeed a hopeful sign for the future of female education in the Western Presidency. (Applause)

The vote was carried by acclamation and the proceedings terminated.

The evening entertainment which was to have been held on the 13th inst. has been postponed to Tuesday, the 18th. Invitations issued for the 13th stand good for the 18th.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, the President, occupying the Chair.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHAIR.

A letter was received from Messrs. Geo. Service and Company saying that they had in their office a chair which, they were informed 15 years ago when they purchased it from the old Municipal Office, was for many years occupied by the President of the Municipality. The chair had not been used by them and was just in the state it had been when they bought it. If the Municipality cared to accept it from them, they would have much pleasure in presenting it to them

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna observed that the chair was of no use to them. If Messrs. Geo. Service & Co. desired to have it preserved as an historical relic of the old Municipal furniture they should present it to the New Museum. For this reason he proposed that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin moved an amendment to the effect that the offer should be accepted with thanks.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the amendment which was agreed to.

The Corporation considered the following letter from Mr. N. Gazdar:—"I have the honour to draw your attenion to Mr. N. N. Saher's proposition on the subject of a "Town Band" for Bombay, discussed at the meeting of the Corporation held on the 12th February 1906, and very much regret to say that though more than a year and eleven months have elapsed, nothing has yet been done (as it appears from the letter of Mr. Cadell, Private Secretary to Sir George Sydenham Clarke, in reply to my inquiry) to move the Government to amend Section 63 of the Municipal Act. I hope you will agree with me when I say that it is really a disgrace that a city like Bombay with its extensive commerce combined with the most flourishing condition of our ideal Municipality should be yet unprovided with a Municipal Town Band. It is an acknowledged fact that a public performance of music has its own hygienic advantages, it is a pleasant and refreshing recreation to the populace, and especially so to the poorer classes who have so few opportunities of acquiring the pleasures of this world. If from this point of view "band performances" in public contribute in a measure to the health of the people, the matter ought to be taken up by the Corporation immediately and brought to fruition without further delay."

Mr. Joseph Baptista proposed that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for report.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney remarked that instead of wasting their time the Corporation would do well to go to Government asking for an amendment of Section 63 of the Municipal Act which might enable them to provide a Town Band.

Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia speaking in favour of establishing a Town Band, said that it would provide entertainment and recreation to the rich and the poor alike.

Mr. Dinshah Wacha said that the London County Council w[illegible]nually spending nearly £10,550 in providing music to the p[illegible]blic and that there were about 1,200 Bands for public amusement. Moreover, the London County Council was asking Parliam[illegible] to allow them to open Music Halls for the benefit of the public.

Mr. Baptista's proposition was carried.

GRAIN COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

The Corporation considered the following resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 29th January last: "That the letter from the Commissioner, dated the 27th January 1908, regarding a proposal for continuing up to the end of the current financial year the payment of grain compensation allowance to the permanent and temporary Municipal employees drawing Rs. 16 and under per mensem, be forwarded to the Corporation for disposal with reference to their Resolutions of the 11th November 1907 and 13th January 1908. (2.) That the Standing Committee recommend that sanction be given to the payment of grain compensation allowance to Municipal employes drawing Rs. 16 and under per mensem up to the end of the current financial year, and further recommend that an additional Budget grant of Rs. 37,590 be made, under Section 131 of the Municipal Act, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the additional expenditure in respect of the allowance, (3) That sanction be given to the expenditure in respect of the continuance of grain compensation allowance to certain employees on Loan Works, amounting to Rs. 273, being met from the grants for the respective Loan Works to which the men are charged."

On the motion of Mr. Baptista, seconded by Mr. Wacha, the necessary sanction was granted.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

LUCKNOW RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 10.

THE CANNING PLATE.

Mr Morland's Better Luck II 9st 2lbs Walked over.

GOOMTEE PLATE.

Mr Sandbach's Double Keys 9st 11lbs......C Hoyt 1
Mr Houston's Cossack 10st 7lbs.........Mr Miles 2

The favourite won by twenty lengths. Time—4mins 39secs.

MALL PLATE.

Captain Percy Smith's Goodwin 10st 4lbs Captain Tudor 1
Mr Moore's Daroji 11st 12lbs...............C Hoyt 2
Mr Sandbach's Wallace 9st 4lbs (carried 9st 11lbs) Mr Miles 3

Second favourite won by a length, twenty lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time.—3mins 1sec.

HORSE PLATE.

Capt Barrett's Cairnsmore 9st 9lbs...Northmore 1
Mr MacLeod's Boveric 8st 3lbs..........Native 2
Captain Winter's Siccotine 10st 10lbs...C Hoyt 3

Four ran. Second favourite won by four lengths. Time.—1min. 21secs.

CANTONMENT PLATE.

Mr Locke's Quick Remedy 11st 7lbs...Capt Tudor 1
Mr Coldwell's Briar Rose 8st 1lb......Weatherall 2

The favourite won by fourteen lengths. Time—1min 25 3-5 secs.

CONSOLATION PLATE.

Mr Murray's Imtiyas 9st 9lbs .... Northmore 1
Thakur Rajindra Singh's Thuyyar 10st....C Hoyt 2
Capt Percy Smith's Wareed 7st 4lbs ....Native 3

Six ran. The favourite won by four lengths, half a length between 2nd and 3rd. Time—55 4-5secs.

MATCH FOR RS. 200.

Mr Miles Dandelion 10st ....Owner 1
Mr Turner's Stepma 11st.........................Owner 2

The favourite was beaten by 3 lengths. Time — 40secs.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Bombay Gymkhana Beats the Cavalry.

The Bombay Polo Tournament opened yesterday on the Gymkhana maidan and a good and close game was seen between the Bombay Gymkhana and the 26th Light Cavalry. Previous to last year the Tournament had fallen through, but then and this year, thanks to the energies of Mr. L. Barraclough who took over the duties of Honorary Secretary, it has been revived and is being interestedly followed. There was a good attendance yesterday, the accommodation being all that could be desired and the ground showing the benefits of the care and attention that has been bestowed upon it.

Four teams have entered, and the first game was interesting throughout though the home team won by a margin of three goals. They were both well mounted and it must be admitted that the Cavalry on more than one occasion had very bad luck in not scoring; once in particular when Mowat lost his stick just when he had the goal at his mercy. It is hard to particularise, but Captains Popham and Greig, for their respective sides, were always on the ball, the two backs also defending well, and only in combination could the winners claim any superiority. They will play the winners of to-day's game in the final on Thursday.

The teams were represented as under:—

26TH LIGHT CAVALRY		BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
Mr. J. S. Mowat	1	Capt. Greig.
Nahar Singh	2	Mr. Watson.
Captain Popham	3	Mr. D. N. Graham.
Moul Singh	Back	Major Martin.

Umpires:—Major Kilkelly, I. M. S., and Captain Davie.

Soon after the start Mowat and Nahar Singh brought the ball up to the Gymkhana end but Popham shot wide. From the hit out Greig gave to Watson who took the ball right along the left wing and sending in to Greig he shot a goal. On resuming Martin put in some good defensive work stopping a run by Mowat, and Graham getting on sent in from the left. Watson took it and, whilst Greig rode Moul Singh off, shot the second goal. Nahar Singh and Greig in turn got going and after a miss-hit by Graham, Popham was dangerous but Watson cleared. Both Graham and Greig tried shots but Nahar Singh cleared with a run till Graham hit back and Watson taking the ball up, the Gymkhana were pressing when the bugle went.

Time:—8 mins. 19 secs. Score:—Gymkhana 2 goals to nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—Watson was first to relieve for the Gymkhana and later pulled Mowat up. Moul Singh then drove well up the field and Popham securing the ball got clear away but miss-hit when almost in goal. The Gymkhana coming up, pressed for some time till Popham got going but Greig crossed and a foul was given, Popham's hit going out. Watson and Graham put in a run but Popham brought the ball back only to be caught by Martin near the goal and losing possession. Some even play followed till the chukker ended.

Time:—8 mins. 30 secs. Score:—Gymkhana 2 goals to nil.

THIRD CHUKKER:—This opened with play opposite the Cavalry goal, Mowat getting them out of a tight corner with Nahar Singh. Popham then got on and with a long hit got clean away, but Martin cleared only for Mowat to get on with an open goal in front of him, but as he was making the hit he dropped his stick. Watson relieved but the riding of the 26th was good. Martin assisted him in bringing the ball up and Greig went near but Nahar Singh got away to the other end where he hit to the left. The Gymkhana gradually worked the ball up and Watson missed a chance, shooting across the goal to the left as the chukker ended.

Time:—7mins. 10secs. Score:—Gymkhana 2 goals to nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—Nahar Singh, splendidly mounted, cleared well, Graham and Greig returning to find Popham very strong in defence, Martin pulling him up as he got away. With the Cavalry up, Graham defended well and Popham shot to the left, and the hit out by Graham was taken up by Greig who was pulled up by Moul Singh and he and Nahar Singh got away. Graham, Martin and Watson all took part in a combined run and there was a scramble in front of the Cavalry goal and Greig miss-hitting, Martin sent to the right.

Time:—5mins. 35secs. Score:—Gymkhana 2 goals to nil.

FIFTH CHUKKER.—With the Cavalry hitting out from their goal, Nahar Singh cleared and the Gymkhana coming back, Graham shot wide. Greig next came up but both Graham and Watson missed chances which let Greig up and with a smart backhander he shot a pretty goal. Resuming, Watson put in a run backed by Graham, but Moul Singh clearing gave to Popham who put in a long run with Mowatt to be pulled up by Graham who saved well just as the bugle sounded for full time.

Time—5mins. 35secs.

Final score.

Bombay Gymkhana.................. 3 Goals
26th Cavalry .... Nil

To-day at 5-15 p.m. The Wanderers meet the Poona Horse. The former are unfortunate in having one of their best players disabled owing to a fall during a practice game on Wednesday.

CRICKET.

B. I. T. C. C. vs. HINDU GYMKHANA.

A match was played on the Improvement Trust ground on the 8th instant, and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 7 runs. Scores:—

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

1st Innings.

Mr. Kent c Vijaykar b Bhatwadekar	14
Mr. Prabhawalkar, run out	16
Mr. Kasad b Nerulkar	8
Mr. Desai c Javeri b Nerulkar	6
Mr. Watson b Nerulkar	3
Mr. Bharucha D.D. c Shete b Bhatwadekar	2
Mr. Kelkar c Javeri b Nerulkar	2
Mr. Murray c Telang b Nerulkar	0
Mr. Atkinson, not out	11
Mr. Bharucha E.B. c Kirtikar b Bhatwadekar	3
Mr. Hajarnis b Bhatwadekar	0
Extras	2
Total	67

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr. Goradia c Kent b Kasad	0
Mr. Kirtikar c Bharucha D. D. b Kasad	16
Mr. Shethe c Murray b Kasad	19
Mr. Telang c Bharucha D.D. b Prabhawalkar	2
Mr. Vijaykar, l. b. w. b Desai	12
Mr. Diwekar b Prabhawalkar	0
Mr. Bhatwadekar st. Prabhawalkar	5
Mr. Nerulkar, run out	6
Mr. Jeveri c Kasad b Desai	10
Mr. Mehta b Desai	1
Mr. Pandit, not out	1
Extra	2
Total	74

AGA KHAN JUNIOR HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE following is the drawing in the Tournament for Bombay High Schools:—

Fort and Proprietary vs St Mary's	17 Feb at 5 30 p m Elphinstone School ground
Education Society vs Proprietary and Fort	17 Feb at 4 20 p m Elphinstone School ground
Elphinstone vs St Xavier's	17 Feb at 4 20 p m Elphinstone College ground
Cathedral vs New High	17 Feb at 5 30 p m Elphinstone College ground

BILLIARDS.

At the Billiard Match, 1,000 up, at Pyrke's Restaurant yesterday evening, Mr. Inman conceded 650 points to Mr. Cornell and won easily. A full report will appear in to-morrow's issue.

BOMBAY OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE SECOND TIE between the POONA HORSE and THE WANDERERS will be played THIS EVENING, at 5-15 P. M.

UMPIRES—Col. COOKSON and Major MARTIN.

IDEAL WOMAN.

A Fragment of an Intelligent Discussion.

Scene: Tea-hour at a certain Club. A British Matron, a Mere Girl, and her Aunt Sarah are engaged in discussing a lecture recently delivered by an eminent Idealist. Enter a Man.

AUNT SARAH: We all feel that we have been insulted.

THE MAN: Insulted! But how? Do tell me.

AUNT SARAH: If you can't see for yourself, my telling you won't be any good.

THE MAN: I really can't see, but I will try to understand if you explain.

AUNT SARAH: Well, I don't quite know—but he said—Oh! Can't you see what I mean?

THE MAN: No, not so far, but perhaps I shall soon.

AUNT SARAH: Well, he said that we were Suffragettes. Oh! No, that wasn't quite it. (To the British Matron:) What was it dear?

THE BRITISH MATRON: He said that we were like butterflies.

AUNT SARAH: Yes, and I do think that for a man to stand up on a public platform,—from which, you observe, he strictly excludes us,—heap abuse upon us, and call us butterflies . . . !

THE MAN: But I thought you said it was the compliments you couldn't stand, and that you would have welcomed abuse as a change.

AUNT SARAH: Oh, well! Compliments and abuses, it's all the same.

THE MERE GIRL: But, aunt, you forget. I think he said that we ought to be more like butterflies; not that we are butterflies.

AUNT SARAH: Well, and would any reasonable woman wish to become like a butterfly? (Archly)—As soon be ballet dancer at once.

THE MAN: Only that a butterfly is a product of nature, and a ballet girl not even a product of art.

BRITISH MATRON: Then you see, we aren't allowed to do anything practical; not even to cook or nurse; and we may never amuse ourselves, —only stand apart clad in becoming raiment, and smile encouragement on the men.

THE MAN: But indeed, I think you mistake. The Ideal Woman may cook and nurse and amuse herself, but she "still" stands apart, clad in becoming raiment and smiles encouragement on the men. The Ideal Woman may do anything she likes, provided she refrains from touching pitch and being defiled thereby.

THE MERE GIRL: Well, but who would want to be an Ideal Woman? You see men always want us to be something that we aren't, and don't wish to be. Fancy being ideal!

THE MAN: But what's the harm in being ideal? It's a thing you can't avoid even if you want to. The most real among you is probably, or some day will be, somebody's ideal.

THE MERE GIRL: But I want to go about and do exactly as I like and not be shut up in a glass case.

THE MAN: I don't think the glass case is necessary; rather the reverse in fact. The Ideal Woman must be sympathetic, and to be that she must be a real person of flesh and blood, who suffers and rejoices and is in close touch with human kind.

AUNT SARAH: Oh Yes, and, of course, she must always be at man's beck and call. It doesn't matter what she is feeling like: if man wants sympathy she must give it.

THE MERE GIRL: I wouldn't care, if only he hadn't called us ignorant.

THE MAN: Called you ignorant!

THE MERE GIRL: Oh! well, I mean, said that we ought to be ignorant. We mustn't teach or lecture or play Bridge or do anything that men do. The fact is that men like to prevent us from doing everything that they can do, so that we may alway seem inferior.

THE MAN: Inferior! But surely he called man the inferior being, and woman a visible link between him and higher things.

THE MERE GIRL: Oh! It all comes to the same thing: that and "inspiration." As if one would want to be merely an inspiration. Fancy anyone calling *me* an inspiration?

THE MAN: My dear lady,—I should never have presumed . . . ! But I think you should forgive the lecturer. He is old-fashioned enough to believe that there is a certain spark of divinity in all mankind, and that woman having a less gross nature than man, retains, or should retain something more of this divinity. But he did not say this of all women, and if you think it not true of yourself no doubt you know best. In any case, I am sure he did not mean it for a compliment, or for abuse, whichever it may be that you find the more bitter.

(Fresh arrivals appear. The Man excuses himself and departs.)

THE MAN—to himself. "Woman and Fool [illegible] too hard things to hit."

L[illegible] SOURIANT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India" February 8.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Col W G King, M B, C I E, I M S Madras, Inspector-Genl of Civil Hospitals, Burma, is granted privilege leave for three months and in continuation leave out of India on private affairs for four months with effect from the 21st March.

Major E Wilkinson, I M S Bengal, Deputy Sanitary Comr, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Comr, Punjab, during the absence on deputation of Lieut-Col C J Bamber, I M S.

The services of Lieut C R H P Landon, 35th Scinde Horse, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the military police.

The following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the Calcutta University:—Reverend J Mitchell, M A, and Reverend S L Thomson, B A.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr A R Tucker, Registrar, Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, was on special duty in the Dept from 1st Dec 07 to 3rd Feb inclusive.

Mr A R Tucker is granted privilege leave for 34 days with effect from the 4th Feb.

Mr J D Shapcott, a Senior Supt in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, is appointed to officiate as Registrar, with effect from 1st Dec until further orders.

Mr G P Hector, M A, B Sc, is appointed to be Supernumerary Botanist in the Imperial Dept of Agriculture with effect from 14 Jan.

Mr G H Garrad, Supernumerary Agriculturist, was granted leave on medical certificate for two months and fifteen days with effect from the 28th July.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E D Chanter, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces, to that of the Examiner Public Works Accounts, Burma.

Mr A D Lewis, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Punjab, has been permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Govt with effect from the 15th Dec.

The services of Mr W N Strange, Superintending Engr, 2nd class, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the 27th Feb.

Mr P G Jacobs, Exec Engr, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engr, with effect from the 25th Jan.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr W J O'Grady, Asst Director Genl of the Post Office, in the grade of Rs. 1,009, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 21st Jan.

Mr H S H Pilkington, Supt of Post Offices, 2nd grade, officiating as an Asst Director Genl in the grade of Rs. 800, is appointed to officiate in the grade of Rs. 1,000, [illegible] effect from the 21st Jan during the absence o[illegible] O'Grady, or until further orders.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned warrant officers are tra[illegible] to the pension establishment, with effect from the [illegible] specified:—Conductor A H Smith,—27 Aug, Cond[illegible] S Pitchford,—15th Oct, Conductor A Harwood, Military Works Service, Public Works Dept,—1st March, Sub-Conductor E Higgins,—17th Oct and Sub-Conductor H Morrison,—1st Dec.

The following promotions are made:—Indian Army. Maj to be Lieut-Cols—E H Bernard, 26th Punjabis, 13th Nov. L C Dunsterville, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry Brownlow's Punjabis, 21st Jan. To be Capt—Lieut E Malet Nixon, 36th Jacob's Horse 18 Dec. Indian Medical Service—Lieuts to be Capts—A F Hamilton, M B, F R C S, A D White, M B, M F Reaney, M B, R K White, N M Wilson, J S O'Neill, M B, M E C MacWatters, M B, W H Booth, G A Soltau, J Cunningham, M B, H Falk, M B and C J Coppinger, M B 1st Feb.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 10.

The disturbance in Kashmir which had given light snow at a few stations is disappearing.

The depression over the Mekran Coast yesterday has filled up and the skies have cleared over the plains in the north-west of India.

In Burma the skies are clear and humidity and temperature normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa the skies are clear, the moisture in the air either equal to or below the average and the temperature has risen and is now normal except in the coast districts where it is still lower than usual.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are almost clear, humidity much below the average and the temperature has risen and is normal or in excess except in the south-east of the Central Provinces where it remains in defect.

In the north-west of India, the disturbed conditions in the north have given light falls of snow in Sonemarg and Menimarg. The skies have partially cleared in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Provinces. Cloud has become light in Kasmir and Baluchistan. Humidity is normal or in defect and the temperature has risen, and in Baluchistan and Gujarat it is in excess, the excess being large in the former area.

In the Peninsula the skies are clear, the air drier than usual in parts of the Deccan and contain the average quantity of moisture, but elsewhere the temperature has fallen and is in defect in Madras, Deccan and Hyderabad and normal in the rest of the Division.

Forecast :—A few thunder showers are possible in the north-east of India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F and for Calcutta standared at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 10th February 1908 was 30·036 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 10 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 5 feet at 8 a.m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by .01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by .01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 10TH FEBRUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather. Crop prospects improving.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Looks like clearing up.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Broach.—Seasonable. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton healthy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton ready for picking in some places.

Dholera.—Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton healthy.

Bhavnagar.—Harvest gathered up.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking partially begun.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 10th February 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Rawalpindi, Lahore and Ambala and humidity is much below the average at Ambala and Delhi and in moderate excess in the remaining places. Calms and variable breezes prevail throughout the district. The maximum has been 1° to 5° in excess of normal everywhere except at Rawalpindi where it is [illegible]° in defect, while the minimum does not vary much from normal.

United Provinces.—Skies are only lightly clouded at Agra and Jhansi, while they are clear elsewhere. The air is considerably drier than usual. Winds blew from the westerly direction at Mainpuri, Cawnpore and Allahabad and from north-westerly and south-westerly at Agra and Jhansi. Weather both during the day as well as night time was 3° to 7° hotter than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are only lightly or moderately clouded at Ajmer and Jaipur and the air has been slightly damper than usual at Karachi and moderately drier elsewhere. The direction of air movement is north-westerly at Jacobabad, north-eastarly at Karachi, while calms are recorded in other places. The maximum is 5° to 7° in excess of normal at most places, while the minimum does not vary much from normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear everywhere except at Rajkot where they are lightly clouded and the air has become moderately damper than usual at Veraval, Bhavnagar Para and Deesa and is more or less drier elsewhere. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. Temperature both maximum and minimum has been 1° to 10° in excess of normal.

Central Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud and the moisture in the atmosphere is in slight excess of normal at Chanda and in moderate to large defect in other places. Winds are south-westerly at Chanda and Raipur, westerly at Saugor, northerly at Nagpur and south-westerly or north-easterly at Jubbulpore, Akola, Amraoti, while Hoshangabad and Khandwa recorded calms. Weather during the day time was warmer than usual in several places, while during night it was slightly or moderately cooler everywhere except at Saugor.

Konkan.—Skies are altogether free from cloud, and humidity is in slight excess of normal at Mormugao and Karwar, in moderate defect at Ratna[illegible]ri. The direction of air movement is easterly or [illegible]th-easterly throughout the district except at [illegible]agiri where calm is recorded. Temperature [illegible] day was 6° to 10° hotter than usual, while [illegible]inimum does not vary much from normal. [illegible]bay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear [illegible] air is considerably drier than usual. Calms [illegible]iable breezes prevail throughout the district. [illegible]s of both maximum and minimum are [illegible]y small except at Bijapur where weather [illegible]g night time was 10° cooler than usual.

General Remarks.—Weather continues fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the 'ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NOVELTIES IN EVENING GOWNS.

Many of the new evening gowns are being moulded to the figure like a glove, and even in the case of the Empire evening gown, which falls in straight lines from the high waist, the filmiest of gauze or ninon is used over a tight-fitting underdress of soft satin. Sequin gowns are also being made in this way, with an interlining of chiffon in pale pink or ivory. A deep Watteau pleat, commencing a little above the waistline, is a very popular method of treating the back of the evening gown, but a new rival has arisen in the shape of a long and perfectly-flat panel, which is introduced back and front in place of the more elaborate styles of a short while ago. The corsage is being cut in rounded form, instead of the square decolletage which has had such a run, and the tucker of soft net or chiffon is more popular than ever, and appears on white and coloured gowns, headed with a beading, through which is drawn narrow black ribbon velvet. Striped materials have by no means been abandoned, though they were worn to a distressing extent last season. They are usually of one colour, in two shades, and for evening wear they are lovely when hung over pale-tinted silk, softened by an interlining of chiffon. A gown of black and white mousseline de soie, the stripes measuring two inches seen at a fashionable gathering recently, had its skirt gathered full into a yoke-shaped band of the material. The underskirts were of two shades of pink, the palest on top. These delicate tones so softened the black and white of the stripes that it was almost impossible to tell the colour of the gown. The bodice was a pretty arrangement of grey lace laid over the two shades of pink, and had long, hanging oversleeves of the striped material.

CULT OF THE EVENING CLOAK.

Evening cloaks nowadays, especially in the colder weather, are quite as important as the dress underneath. In fact, at the theatre women often retain their cloaks in the stalls; therefore it is necessary to choose a colour that is really becoming, with a soft, pretty lining, which is always a delightful finish, and adds greatly to the warmth. If made at home they need not be expensive, and the sales offer splendid opportunities for acquiring lenghts of silk, satin, or cloth, and lace for the construction of smart evening cloaks and wraps. The new dead shades of wine, crushed strawberry, or dull vieux-rose are excellent for evening cloaks, and they stand wear and tear well, and they may be dyed for a second season if a good-quality material has been chosen. There is an extravagant fancy for white evening cloaks, and the elaborate varieties show masses of embroidery. There is a new pointed circular shape which is very effective when carried out in white cloth, trimmed with heavy fringes in white silk and a raised design of white and silver embroidery. Other useful designs come in faced cloth in the pastel shades, with Cluny lace or Oriental embroideries, bands of velvet to tone, or stitched straps of satin, together with large crochetted buttons and huge braid pendants. For evening wear some women adopt, and wear with becoming grace, a lace mantilla over the coiffure, but almost any arrangement of this kind demands a looking-glass, and can rarely be satisfactorily adjusted on leaving a theatre.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

1 There will be drill at Santa Cruz for members residing at in that neighbourhood on Wednesday next, the 12th instant at 7 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order Khaki.

2 It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on Wednesday the 4th March and close with the Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding on Wednesday the 18th March.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL
COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, Feb. 11.
402 DRILLS.

No 1 Company.
Tuesday the 11th instant at 9 p m Squad Drill with Rifles in the Town Hall Compound.
Saturday the 15th instant 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxini, Fort parade at Church Gate Station at 4-40 p m.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.
No 2 Company.
Tuesday the 11th instant at 9 p m and Saturday the 15th instant at 5 p m 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxini Fort.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.

E E Co.

The E E Co will parade at 6-30 p m on Wednesday the 12th instant at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Lightmanning.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

SIR. JOHN STRACHEY, of Cornwall Gardens, who died on Dec. 19, bequeathed a sum producing £2 a year in trust for the Vicar of Send, near Woking, with the request that he will see that his grave is preserved from injury and keep it in orderly condition. Subject thereto he left all his property in trust to pay the income, or apply the capital should his executor see think fit, to his wife. On her decease he gave the income from £1,200 to his housekeeper, Selina Bradley; £100 each to his grandchildren, Mary Barnes and James Henry Barnes; and the residue to his daughters, Mina Mary Laurence and Jane. The estate is valued at £26,808.

BURNING IRRITATING ECZEMA.

ZAM-BUK THE IDEAL TREATMENT.

Quite sixty per cent. of all skin disease is eczema, and many other skin troubles are so closely allied that a skilled physician is often baffled to distinguish which is which. However, the treatment recommended here applies to all cases.

Eczematous skin troubles may attack any portion of the body, but are commonest behind the ears and in the joints of the arms, legs and feet. There are diseased conditions of the epidermis or outer skin which does not mature and which allows the watery portion of the blood to exude. Scabs or encrustations form on the surface, and these on being removed expose a red, angry and extremely "itchy" surface. Sufferers from these terrible diseases have to contend with constant wearying irritation-days of weakening pain and nights of sleeplessness.

Wonderfully soothing and efficacious is the treatment of Eczema with Zam-Buk. The balm should he applied on a fresh piece of lint night and morning. The burning itching pain will be allayed and perseverance with the treatment results in a new soft, healthy skin with the power of carrying on its natural functions, taking the places of the nasty scabs and scales. Keep the sores from the atmosphere, and repeat the Zam-Buk dressing at frequent intervals.

Zam-Buk is not only a skin tonic. It is the recognised cure for piles, eczema, cuts, Delhi sores, bruises, burns, scalds, chafing, itch stiffness, ulcers, abscesses, and for all diseased, injured and irritated conditions of the skin. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2. 4 per pot, or direct from the Zam-Buk Co. 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, for Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8 post free.

ZAM-BUK FREE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample pot of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 11th Feb. 1908.

Zam-Buk
RUB IT IN

BY THE WAY.

OLD PARISH OFFICERS.

The "dog-whippers" whose appointment at Lancaster the other day roused some opposition from the modern spirit is the survivor of a host of queer old parish officers formerly appointed by the vestry. In many parishes the appointment of these "servants of the parish" was taken over by the vestries from the defunct court leet or manorial court. In the eighteenth Century the number and variety of these officers was particularly great. Thus we find vestries (the same body as the "select vestry" at Lancaster) appointing such officers as a scavenger or "town's husband," a "common driver," a "neatherd," a "hogwarden," a "hayward," a "bellman,' a "town crier." Then there was the parish beadle, or headman, who originally was often a mere messenger, or assistant to the constable. Sometimes the parish musicians were appointed by the vestry, such as the organist or other servitors at the church—the "bellows-blower" and the pew-opener, for example. There are records of a parish "dykereeve" and a "bridgereeve"—people appointed by the vestry to look after the dykes and bridges. All these subordinate officers, unlike the churchwardens, constable, and overseers, were unpaid.

A LIMERIC TOLL.

Lord Limerick suggests in yesterday's "Times" that those who have benefited by the Limerick craze should give a share of the spoils to the charities of the town of Limerick as "a graceful recognition of the place from which the name is taken." But the proprietors of the journals and the prize-winners will doubtless first want to know whether this ingenious appeal is well grounded etymologically. According to the "New English Dictionary" the name is supposed to have come from the custom of improvising nonsense verses at convivial parties, followed by a general chorus of "Will you come up to Limerick?" but it expresses no opinion as to the soundness of this derivation. The earliest quotation given is 1898, and about the same date other quotations from "Notes and Queries" show that the origin of the name was then being discussed.

A NEW DERIVATION.

An entirely new derivation of the word Limerick as applied to verses is offered by a Welsh correspondent, which rules Limerick town out altogether. In Welsh there is a word "llymrig," which is applied to nonsense verses. It means literally "unfledged" (of a fowl), and its application to nonsense verses (not necessarily in the Limerick metre) is almost a slang use. An instance of its application is the title of a series of verses published in a Welsh paper about 1899 or 1900 by Mr. R. A. Griffith, the the barrister. The verses were called "Penillion llymrig"—"nonsense verses,"—which, if the world had its literal meaning, would be "unfledged verses." This suggests an obvious development of meaning.

"RAMBLING REMARKS."

The style of the "Daily Chronicle" "Office Window" is very happily caricatured. So is one of the features of a well-known religious weekly :—

"The annual dinner of the Catacombs Club on Friday last was a great success. My old friend, Silvestrius Ornus, made a most genial chairman, but the hero of the evening was undoubtedly the veteran Pagina Saltator, who proposed the health of the guest of the evening, Clemens Brevior, in a speech of exceptional eloquence. The ventilation of the Catacombs Club still leaves something to be desired, but the cuisine has greatly improved, while the high moral tone and unaffected piety of the members—all of whom appeared in full evening dress—sets a lofty and much-needed example in this decadent and luxurious age.

"HOMO CANTIUS.,'

Mr. Hall Caine is represented by "The Man of Destiny : a Psychological Study." In the appended extracts a somewhat hard blow is administered to the "Daily Mail" :—

A CASE FOR RECALL.

[From the "Daily Mail" of March 15th, 1805.]

"The failure of Lord Nelson to find and destroy the Toulon fleet is not only a bitter national disappointment, but it goes far to ruin the cheaply-earned reputation of the British admiral. It is always painful to have to speak severely of a public servant but we should be untrue to the trust committed to us if we failed to remind the public that Lord Nelson is no longer a young man. He is not only very much on the wrong side of forty, but he has only one arm and one eye. He is known, moreover, to be decidedly unsympathetic towords journalists—indeed, on one occasion he is reported to have actually threatened to hang from the yard-arm a representative of the "Daily Error," who made his way on board the Admiral's flag-ship at Portsmouth on the pardonable pretext of having been sent for to wind the clocks. Above all he is a sentimentalist—we refrain out of chivalry from labouring this point—and, we believe, a non-smoker, and he has been so long at sea that he has quite lost touch with the best public opinion. In fine, temperament, age, and infirmity combine to render him unequal to the burden of coping with a vigilant, well-equipped, and implacable foe, and we call upon the Government as patriots and men of common sense to lose no time in recalling this effete if well-meaning commander. When men so distinguished and differing so widely in their politics as Mr. Hall Caine and Mr. Courtney of Penarth are at one in urging this step, no sane Minister can refuse to yield to the country's call.

TEACHING OF ENGLISH.

It is nothing less than ridiculous that English should not be the first subject in the curriculum of every school in the Empire. In most of our colonies it already has such a place, but at home it is only too evident that youngsters can leave school of high reputation with the smallest smattering of English. The very best type of schoolboy competes for scholarships at Trinity College, Cambridge, yet the Master of Trinity says that a considerable minority of them seem to have no notion of how to write their own language says the "Guardian."

A MANUFACTURED PANIC.

"I see symptoms of a commencement of one of these manufactured panics, and I want you to be prepared to resist any unreasonable demands which may be made, but also to give a cheerful assent to any proposal or any expenditure which may be recommended to you by a Government which is certainly not fond of or prone to bloated armament," says Mr L. V. Harcourt, M.P. "Let another lay down a ship and make considerable progress, and we could then lay down our own—probably on an improved design—with the certainty that ours would be floated before the other's was ready to leave the slips."

TWINS BORN IN THE PURPLE.

The noble house of Ward has probably established a record in peerage circles by producing two pairs of twins within a few weeks, although cases of double sets born at longer intervals are by no means unknown. Among the brothers and sisters of the late Lord Leigh were two sets of twins, the Hon. Caroline (later, Lady Saye and Sele) and the Hon. Augusta; also the Hon. Sophia and the Hon. James. The thirteenth Lord Inchiquin was the father of four children born at two births, two daughters cradled in 1860 and a son and a daughter who came into the world three years later; and Lord Granard is father of four children who arrived on two days—three sons and a daughter. The Countess Cottenham and Lady Cowley, daughters of Lord Abergavenny, are twin-sisters; in 1891 twin-sons were born to the Countess of Clancarty; and eleven years earlier Lady Clifden gave birth to an heir to the viscounty and also to a daughter. But the most interesting of all peerage-twins are undoubtedly the present Earl of Durham and the Hon. Frederick Lambton, who came into the world on the same June day in 1855; and Lord Napier of Magdala and the Hon. George Napier, who were cradled ten years earlier.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

The fleets and squadrons in home waters have assumed a state of general activity which, with short intervals, will be maintained throughout the year. Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Custance, second in command, has been at sea with most of the ships of the Channel Fleet for tactical exercises in conjunction with destroyers. This short period of sea training will terminate to-day when the Fleet returns to Portland to commence coaling on Monday next for the cruise and combined exercises which are to take place early this spring, probably in the North Sea. By that time the "King Edward VII." will have had her refit completed at Portsmouth Dockyard, and the hope of every officer and man serving in this command is that notwithstanding rumours which are prevalent, the flag of Lord Charles Beresford will continue to fly at the head of our principal war fleet, at all events until the reorganisation and strengthening of it has been tested under the personal supervision of its Commander-in-Chief. The Cruiser division of the Channel Fleet has during this week made considerable headway with the firing tests, and the enthusiastic interest and influence of Rear-Admiral Sir Percy Scott gunnery matters has again revealed itself at the First Cruiser Squadron's firing range at the North Bank.

HOME FLEET CRUISERS.

Meanwhile it is of interest to turn attention to the doings of the much criticised Home Fleet. The Fifth Cruiser Squadron, represented at its full strength of five armoured ships, has been taken as far as Queensferry for a practice cruise under the command of Rear-Admiral G. A. Callaghan, preparatory to the "Cochrane" and "Leviathan" going into dockyard hands for refit. The battle fleet at the Nore is still temporarily depleted for some of its units undergoing annual refits, and although the "Bulwark" has resumed the position of flagship, her connection with the Nore Division of the Home Fleet is not likely to be of long duration, it being understood that the new battleships "Agamemnon" and "Lord Nelson" are to replace the "Bulwark" and "London" respectively, the two latter, with sister ships of the "Formidable" class withdrawn from the Mediterranean, joining the Channel Fleet under the strengthening policy. An early cruise is also being arranged for the Devonport Division of the Home Fleet, in which it is said, the "Special Service vessels" which are maintained in commission with reduced uncleus crews—facetiously termed the Baltic Fleet—will also take part. It is only by sending these ships to sea in conjuction with those which have bigger complements, that the value of the system on which they are kept in commission can be properly assessed.

THE MEDWAY BOOM DEFENCE.

In view of the circumstances in which the Medway boom defence is now maintained, no surprise is felt at the abolition of the appointment of an officer for this duty and, in lieu of this, to add a navigating officer to the commander's department at Sheerness. Lieutenant J. White, who was appointed to take charge of the Medway boom defence in March, 1903, is retiring under the age regulations, and this will be made the opportunity for inaugurating a change in the care and maintenance of the gear. Formerly the boom was kept above Port Victoria and five obsolete gunboats were berthed in the river, with a chief boatswain in command, but now the various sections of the boom are located in the dockyard in close proximity to the commander's department, which will henceforth be responsible for it. This arrangement will obviate the necessity for the boom defence to be under the control of an officer separated from the dockyard, while at the same time the appointment of a lieutenant (N.) to the staff of the commander of the dockyard will be found advantageous in connection with moorning work in the Nore command, which calls for visits to out-ports, such as Harwich, and occasionally as far away as Scotland.

FLOATING NAVAL BASES.

A Portsmouth contemporary has been advocating the organisation of a sort of floating dockyard for each of our large battleship-fleets, with affiliated cruiser squadrons, having the repair ship as its centre. Apparently all the naval artisans and artificers of the fleet would belong to the repair ship, if the writer's suggestion was carried out, and an adequate number be lent to each ship as part of the complement as at present, but being changed about and sent back to their headquarters, or drafted to other ships, as the exigencies of the fleet required, under the direction of the Captain-Superintendent (of the repair ship), acting under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. The repairs of the fleet would then be taken in hand systematically, all the best artisans being used where their skill would be of the greatest advantage to the fleet, and not confined to one ship as under the present system. It is well known that at present some ships have first-class mechanics of all grades on board, while others have poor workmen in some branches, and the work of their departments is badly performed, and costly defects developed. If by some better fleet organisation of artisans the smaller defects can be kept down, and ships can be kept away from the dockyards and remain efficient in the fighting line for longer periods than is now the case, then this should be arranged as speedily as possible. Docking, large periodical overhauls of hull and machinery, or repairing large defects, are the only things that should necessitate a warship visiting a dockyard in the present day of fully-equipped repair ships. Constructors and engineers from the staffs of our dockyards are suggested as the heads of departments on board these factory ships of the fleets.

NAVAL OIL-FUELERS.

The "Petroleum," the first ship of our oil-carrying fleet auxiliaries to go to Texas for a cargo of oil-fuel for the Navy, had a very bad time in the North Atlantic on her homeward passage, when she was swept fore and aft with green seas that rolled on board and carried everything before them. The steam steering gear gave out, and left the ship in a very precarious position, until the hand wheel could be used after some hours of laying-to in an utterly helpless condition. The captain, however, eventually succeeded by good seamanship in bringing his ship into port, and the first cargo of Admiralty-carried oil-fuel for the Navy was safe. This first cargo of fuel for naval boilers brought from abroad in an Admiralty-owned ship is a reminder to us that not only will our naval bases around the world be of less advantage to us, because a minor naval base can now be sent to sea with a fleet in the shape of repair ships and store ships, but that coaling stations can also accompany a fleet in the shape of an "oil-fueler." It will obviously be much easier to take in a stock of fuel from an "oil-fueler" at sea, when only hose connections are required between two ships, than it is to transfer coal from one ship to another with the complicated arrangement and the gear that is at present necessary to accomplish this work. Moreover, it takes away much of the superiority we originally possessed over other countries in the way of naval fuel by the products of our Welsh coal mines.

GERMANS' CAUTIOUS POLICY.

Germany has been going very slow in her construction of submarine vessels, and displaying more caution in this matter than is usual with her in naval affairs. Admiral Von Tirpitz believes that his country has gained by its hesitancy, as they are now in a position to reap the utmost advantage from the experience and experiments of their neighbours. This would appear to show that their naval intelligence department is as well organised as their military department has always proved itself to be. They have settled on one design only of submarine, and £350,000 is to be asked for, so that construction can now be pushed ahead and the North Sea may soon have its German submarine flotilla. If Heligoland is eventually turned into an advanced base for the German fleet, and a submarine flotilla is stationed there, whose units have a wide area of action, then we shall have to look pretty closely to the defence of our own shores, for Hull is only 300 miles from Heligoland. The German Admiralty also see in our use of oil-fuel an indication that we contemplate a scarcity of coal in future; but they are not inclined to patronise our coal mines the less for that reason at present, and so have decided to continue the use of Welsh coal in the torpedo flotilla, because it produces less smoke than German coal. This is all very wise on their part, but it is to be hoped that careful note is being made of their intentions by the responsible persons in this country.

LORD ESHER ON THE TRAINING OF OFFICERS.

An important article appears in the February number of the "United Service Magazine," by Lord Esher. Its purpose is to point out a defect or deficiency in the training and experience of the British officer, for which a remedy is suggested. But Lord Esher, before rushing "in medias res," prepares the way by some very thoughtful remarks upon the situation of the Army, leading to the conclusion that organisation is the key to success, that the officer is the necessary organiser, and that his education and opportunities are therefore a matter of the gravest importance. The great mass of the cavalry and infantry of the Line have in the past grilled in the tropics, and led dismal lives in out of the way stations all over the world, and until quite recent times they have borne the burden of empire unwept and unsung. The seaman, says Lord Esher, has been in a better position, because he has been recorded as everything that was gallant and debonair, and has been the darling of the nation. Yet it is true also that the seaman suffered in many respects more than the soldier, and that he was accustomed to complain that, when the fighting was over, he was forgotten. On the other hand, the Army has suffered under a great disadvantage, because, if we go back to the time of Cromwell's major-generals, and we might go back earlier, it has been regarded as a menace to public liberty, and it is still maintained by the passing of the Annual Act, a condition which has been, and still is, a great obstacle to sound military organisation.

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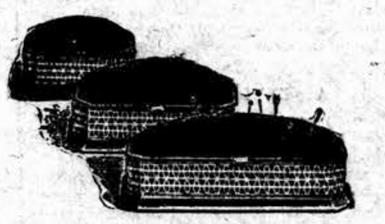

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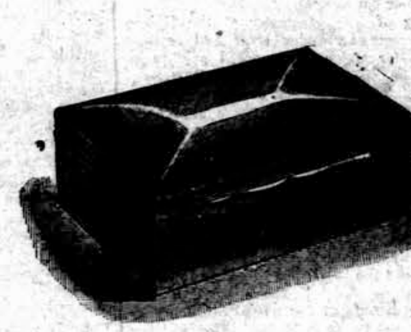

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Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 3, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

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